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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE WAR.

A WATERLOO FOR NAPOLEON

The French Eagle Trailed in the Dust.

Several Bloody Engagements.

The French Worsted in All.

The Entire French Line Withdrawn.

Napoleon Concentrating His Troops for the Defense of Paris.

His Losses Have Been Enormous.

The Fighting Commenced Saturday Morning.

THE BATTLE OF HAGENAU.

Frossard's Position Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

The Prince Royal Defeats MacMahon.

Takes Two Eagles, Six Mitrailleurs, and 4,000 Prisoners.

The Town of Saarbruck Retaken by Steinmetz.

Disgraceful Conduct of Some of the French Troops.

They Throw Away their Arms and Flee.

Strasbourg Captured by South German Volunteers.

The Whole French Force Driven Back.

Rioting Commenced in Paris.

The Bourse Closed by the Authorities.

Dissemination of False News the Cause.

French Official Confirmation of Disasters.

Proclamation from the Ministry.

Paris Declared in a State of Siege.

Germany has Access to England, Through Holland, for Arms—Nineteen French War Vessels in the Baltic—Proclamation of Prince Frederick William to His Troops—Antwerp and Hamburg being Put in a State of Defense—Treatment of French Prisoners at Berlin—The Channel of the Weser Filled with Torpedoes—Mutiny of the Garde Mobile—The Saarbruck Coal Mines Flooded—Miscellaneous War News.

A Battle West of Saarbruck.

MAYENCE, August 6, 9 P. M.—The heads of Prussian columns approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning General Camers found the enemy to the west of Saarbrucken in a strong position in the mountains near Spiersheren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of cannon, portions of the divisions of Barnakow and Stumpnagel came up. General Goeben took command, and after a very severe fight the position occupied by General Frossard was taken by assault. General Francois and Colonel Reuter are among the wounded.

MAYENCE, August 7.—Gen. Goeban reports concerning the fight west of Saarbrucken, that many hundred prisoners were taken. From these we gather that Frossard's corps was engaged. Our force in all was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. Gen. Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. General Francois is dead. The loss was heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed was especially large

The Prince Royal's Victory.

MAYENCE, August 7, 4 A. M.—The Prince Royal reports, August 6th, Evening: "In the battle in which we defeated MacMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of Failly and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleurs and at least four thousand prisoners. General Bass was wounded. Loss great on both sides."

Napoleon Withdraws.

BERLIN, August 6, *via* LONDON, 1:30 P. M., August 7th.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line, and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous.

The Battle of Hagenau.

The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning, west of Saarbruck, near the Spiersheren hills. Gen. Camers commenced the attack, supported by Generals Barnakow and Stumpnagel. Gen. Van Goeben ultimately assumed command. The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hagenau.

The French Retreating.

BERLIN, August 7.—[To New York direct.]—The following official dispatches have been received here:

MAYENCE, August 6, 6:10 P. M.—The French turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

Saarbruck Re-taken.

SAARBRUCK, August 6, 7 P. M.—The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the First Prussian army corps, under Steinmetz.

Dispatch from King William to the Queen.

BERLIN, August 7.—King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen: 'Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleuses. McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from eleven in the morning until nine at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

A Great Battle Begun.

LONDON, August 6, 8:30 P. M.—The *Globe*, on undoubted authority, says a great battle, in which many bodies of troops were engaged, began yesterday, but was interrupted by darkness. It was resumed early this morning and continued until seven this evening, when a victory was declared for the French. Similar rumors were current in Paris, affecting the bourse. The conflict between MacMahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia, already mentioned, was apparently the the commencement of the struggle.

Prince Frederick Carl and General Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, August 7.—Prince Frederick Charles is at Bileskastel, and General Steinmetz is between Sulzebach and Saarbruck. The general headquarters of the army is now is now at Kaizerlautern.

MacMahon Wounded.

SULTZ, August 7, Morning.—It is reported that MacMahon was wounded in the battle yesterday. We have taken over four thousand prisoners.

Confirmatory Dispatches.

COLOGNE, August 6, Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbruck to-day, commencing at eleven in the morning, and at nine to-night was still continued. Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

Apprehension of Disturbances in Paris.

Herald's Special]

LONDON, August 7.—Serious apprehensions of disturbances are entertained in Paris, and the strictest surveillance is exercised over the telegrams sent from there. The Empress presided at a meeting of the council of Ministers yesterday. The guard is under arms, and street gatherings prohibited.

MacMahon's Defeat Complete.

Information has reached London that the defeat of MacMahon is complete, and that the Crown Prince has advanced to Hagenau and captured the place, routing the French. The French loss is stated at 4,000. In addition to a great number of prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleurs were also taken.

Strasburg Captured.

A report based on a dispatch from Baden says a force of Southern German troops, volunteers, crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasburg. The whole French army was driven back, and it is supposed, occupy the line between Metz and Nancy.

The Bourse Closed by the Authorities.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Presse* of to-day says at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At three o'clock shouts of *Bas la Bourse* were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of false news, whereupon an order was given to close the bourse. The crowd became furious and tore up the railings of the enclosure. A force was brought to bear and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on.

La Liberte publishes the following: "At one o'clock to-day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all the streets near by were hung with flags on account of the victory announced gained by Marshal MacMahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the Bureau of the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administration which announced that the corps of MacMahon had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle. Rentes were quoted at 67 francs 70 centimes."

French Official Confirmation of their Disasters.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel*, in its second edition of to-day, publishes the following proclamation: Frenchmen, to this hour we have always given, without reserve, all the certain news which we have received, and we will continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatches:

"METZ, August 6, Midnight.—Marshal MacMahon has lost a battle. General Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established.

[Signed.] "NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 3:30 A. M.—My communications have been interrupted with Marshal MacMahon. I am going to place myself in the center of the position.

[Signed] "NAPOLEON."

"METZ, August 7, 4:30 A. M.—The Major General of the Army to the Minister of the Interior: After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal MacMahon was forced to fall back from his first line. The corps of Gen. Frossard had to fight yesterday from two in the afternoon with an entire army of the enemy. Having held his position until six o'clock, he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

"[Signed] LEBŒUF."

A Proclamation from the French Ministry.

PARIS, August 7, 10 P. M.—Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of *elan*. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent. In presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris, with all possible haste, in a state of defense. In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faintheartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us preserve the struggle without flinching, and the country will be saved.

By order of the Empress, Regent:
[Signed] M. OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice.
DUKE DE GRAMONT,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CHEVANDIN DE VALDROME,
Minister of the Interior.
M. SEGRIS, Minister of Finance.
M. DE JEAN,
Minister of War *ad interim*.

The Result Said to be Uncertain.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

"METZ, August 6, 6:35 P. M.—No further news has been received from Marshal MacMahon. On the Saar Gen. Frossard's corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain.

Retreat of Gen. Frossard.

"METZ, August 6, 11 P. M.—The corps of Gen. Frossard is in retreat. Details are wanting."

MacMahon Reinforced.

PARIS, August 7, Evening.—Official advices from Metz, August 6th, say MacMahon has not had time to send a report. His headquarters, he writes, are in a good position, and he has been joined by another corps d'armee from Metz.

The Prussians Concentrating on the Baden Side of the Rhine.

The *Moniteur* has the following: "We have received a rumor of an engagement, in which General Prossard was defeated. It is reported in Paris that the Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of the troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French watch closely.

The Prussians Advancing on Paris.

PARIS, August 7, *via* LONDON.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst. A dispatch from the Emperor announcing MacMahon's defeat and separation from the main army, has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier, and advancing on Paris. The French speak of a great battle as imminent. *La Liberte* bids the people of France to rise *en masse* and repel the invaders. The dispatch from the Emperor is dated at 3:30 A. M. Sunday, and says: "Communication from MacMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him till last evening. General Sigle then announced that MacMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retirement was effected in good order. On the left the action began at about one in the morning, but was not serious until the general masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the Second Corps momentarily held its ground. Between six and seven in the evening the masses of the enemy became more compact, and the Second Corps retired to the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the center of the position."

Strasburg Menaced.

PARIS, August 7.—*La Liberte* has the following from official sources: "Frossard has only retreated a short distance. MacMahon fought near Niederbron. His headquarters were at Hagenau, and he has fallen back to Staverne; thus Strasburg is menaced."

PARIS, August 7.—A private dispatch is said to have been received announcing that a corps of the Baden troops crossed the Rhine above Basle.

Salutes in Honor of the Prussian Victory.

BERLIN, August 7.—Salutes of artillery are being fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

The Rush to Arms.

LONDON, August 6.—The *Times* this morning says it is melancholy to see two nations, actuated by ambition, rushing to arms and seeking a military supremacy, which no victories, however brilliant or continuous, can establish, for, fortune assisting at all battles, the vanquished will always seek a fresh appeal to fortune.

The Crown Prince Continues to Advance.

BERLIN, August 6, Noon.—This morning a telegram was received here from the seat of war stating that the Crown Prince, Frederick William, with the Prussian left wing, continues to advance beyond Weissenburg thus far without encountering any serious resistance.

Headquarters of King William.

BERLIN, August 6.—The headquarters of King William are at Cologne. Prince Frederick Charles is in commank at Kreuchnoch, and the Crown Prince is at Nanheim.

Effect of the Prussian Victory in England.

Special to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, August 6.—No French account of the Weissenburg defeat has been received here up to one o'clock this morning. Our correspondent telegraphs from Paris that he has the official dispatch in his possession, but permission to telegraph it is refused.

The Prussian victory made a great impression here. The *Daily News* to-morrow remarks: "Henceforth we may look for the exchange of really hard blows. The French Emperor cannot afford, under present circumstances, to consult merely military interests in the movements he orders. The moral effect of this defeat at Weissenburg must be wiped out, at whatever price it may be necessary to pay. It is understood that Marshal MacMahon was just returning from a long and serious conference with the Emperor when this unexpected blow was struck, having probably carried away with him a plan of the campaign. Whether this untoward event will interfere with that plan or not, all we know of the character of the French army bids us to look for a serious attempt to avenge their defeat.

Mr. Bright Approves of the Policy of the Government.

LONDON, August 6.—It is believed there was strong opposition in the Cabinet to proposing a credit of the two millions recently voted, and that Lowe resisted it from an unwillingness to part with his surplus so vehemently that one time he talked of resigning. Mr. Bright, so far as he was able to share in the Government councils, has approved of the resolute policy. The story that England had presented her ultimatum to France and Prussia respecting Belgium was generally discredited in the Houses and was considered finally exploded by Gladstone's answer to Jenkinson.

The Mutiny of the Garde Mobile.

Our special correspondent writes from Paris, Thursday evening, that there was almost a mutiny at Chalons camp among the Garde Mobile, when Marshal Canroberts inspected them yesterday, and asked the usual officers' questions, "Any complaints," to which the regulation answer is "None, sir." These young soldiers made many complaints and in a very sturdy way. One section, I do not know how numerous, signified that they were sick of the service already and cried out "Back to Paris." Marshal Canrobert, bursting with rage, told the mutineers that they were unworthy of the name of Frenchmen, and forthwith proceeded to make them aware of the fact that they hardly seemed to realize, that, though not regular troops, they were subject to the utmost severity of martial law. I hear he had two ring-leaders brought to a drum head court martial and shot directly. This news comes from a person who says he read it in a letter from a Garde Mobile. It is known here that the Commissariat of the Garde Mobile is very bad, and they want shelter and food.

Flooding of the Saarbruck Coal Mines.

There is general lamentation at Metz, from the Prussians having flooded the Saarbruck coal mines which produces 3,500,000 tons of coal yearly, one-half of which was consumed in France.

General Frossard Preparing for Defense.

PARIS, August 7.—The following dispatch was received from the general headquarters;

"METZ, August 7, 8:30 A. M.—That we may hold our position here it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is hard. MacMahon, after the battle of Kirschshoffen, retired, at the same time covering the road to Nancy. The corps of General Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defense. The Major General is in the front."

Concentration of Troops.

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, August 7, 11 A. M.—The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All hostilities seem to have ceased."

The Prussians Set Fire to Forbach.

METZ, 6 A. M., August 7.—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach and set fire to the town. The third corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Generals Admirault and Failley were not in the fight. The combat commenced at one o'clock, and at first appeared of little importance, but soon large masses of troops hidden in the woods attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and given up the attack, but fresh corps arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werdan, General Frossard was obliged to retire. To-day the troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around Metz. In the battle near Fretchmeiler, Marshal MacMahon had the support of five divisions of General Failley's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps. Details of this battle are still very vague. It is said many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians had mitrailleurs-krugenspitzen, which did us much harm.

The Expedition from Cherbourg.

Tribune's Special.]

LONDON, August 7.—Our special correspondent at Cherbourg writes on Friday that the Frankfort fleet will comprise not less than three hundred and twenty vessels, and preparations for its departure will still take eight days. The Government has not more than twenty-two ships of her own, and takes possession of all trans-Atlantic steamers. The expeditionary corps has been strengthened, and will include twelve battalions, each with one battery of artillery and one battalion of Turcos, under Generals Rebout and Martin. The main force consists of forty thousand troops of the line from various regiments, Gen. Trochu being commander-in-chief. It is well known here that Danish neutrality is only ostensible and temporary. The Danish Government cannot withstand the enthusiasm with which Admiral Bouet and squadron have been received at Copenhagen, and the known sympathies of the people. The secret mission of Duke Cadore and the arrival of the French fleet coincide exactly not to leave any doubts of the course of events. Not many weeks, perhaps not many days, will pass before the announcement of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Denmark for war. Meantime Buet blockades the Baltic ports, and when the whole squadron assembles, will bombard Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, and Dantzig. A service for revictualling and resupplying the fleet is to be organized at Elsinore by French officers who left Cherbourg Wednesday in the Shirondelle. The Danish Government is believed to have authorized the taking of Elsinore as a base of operations—an act more significant than any declaration of alliance. Before entering the Baltic Burt captured two gunboats at the mouth of the Elbe, and bombarded Wilhelm's Haven, but only to try the guns of his ironclads. No landing was attempted. Eleven river gunboats were sent in sections from Toulon Tuesday to Strasbourg new gunboat invented by Farcy, was sent from Cherbourg to Strasbourg. It is a small vessel, in fact nothing more than a floating gun carriage, and able to carry the largest Brion gun, though drawing only three feet water. As the letter closed, the greater part of the expeditionary forces were arriving.

Enthusiasm at Frankfort.

Our special correspondent writes from Frankfort Thursday: The Frankforters regret that the King did not come to receive their manifestations of enthusiastic loyalty, and to see that Frankfort was now as faithful as Berlin. The King's proclamation was heartily welcomed.

The Morale of the French Troops Excellent.

METZ, August 7, 8 P. M.—The morale of our troops is excellent. It is impossible to give the exact figures of our losses. General Caffinieres is organizing defensive measures. The three corps here are still able to give the enemy much trouble and stop his onward movement.

Paris Free from Danger.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel* says the defense of Paris is assured. It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while thirty thousand would suffice to defend them, and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison. Then, with the sailors from the fleet, which could be procured; garde nationale, garde municipal and firemen would make up an army of one hundred thousand. Paris is free from danger.

The Situation Summed Up.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 7.—From the official news received here the situation may be summed up as follows: The Crown Prince has driven MacMahon's army from Weissenburg, Lauterburg and Worth, and probably compelled the evacuation of Hageman and Strasburg. The victory of General Groben at Saarbruck and Spieheren, and the advance from Hamburg has driven General Frossard's corps from Forbach and Stanelt, and probably rendered Bitche untenable. MacMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and General Graben number 8,000. The number of killed and wounded is unknown. Immense quantities of army stores were captured.

There are rumors, which lack official confirmation, of the evacuation of Thionville, the capture of Sierch and Hagenau, and the advance of the Prussians across the Rhine from the south of Baden. We know, however, that large Prussian armies are gathered at Saar Louis and in the Southern part of Baden.

The Herald's Correspondent Arrested as a Spy.

BERLIN, August 7.—The *Herald's* correspondent on the Baltic coast was arrested as a spy, and Minister Bancroft is laboring to procure his release.

Eugenie Issues a Proclamation.

PARIS, August 7.—The Empress has issued the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land—that of France, a single flag, and that of the national honor. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I advise all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the 7th day of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

[Signed] THE EMPRESS REGENT.

The Prince Imperial to Return to Paris.

La Liberte says: A special train left the station at half-past five o'clock this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial. We have strenuously urged his return, and are glad it has been decided upon. In the grave crisis through which we are passing, the enemy should find opposed to him the breasts of men. The camp should no longer resemble a court out of place.

Gen. Steinmetz's Account of the Victory.

BERLIN, August 7.—General Steinmetz telegraphs to General Hamenefeldt, Chief of Staff at Berlin, as follows: The conflict between Saarbruck and Forbach was a bloody one and closed only with nightfall. It was opened by the Fourteenth Division, which was reinforced successively by six battalions, three batteries, and some cavalry. We took by assault the heights of the Spiehren and flung the enemy back upon Forbach. At the same time the thirteenth division advanced on Vocklengen, took Fossern, and with its advance guard reached Forbach towards evening.

Alliance Between France and Italy.

PARIS, August 7.—*La Liberte* says a hundred thousand Italians will be fighting with us in a few days, under a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. As for Austria, she remains the Austria of 1811; she has sold herself to her enemy King William for the German subjects which were left her by the treaty of Prague. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy and she will not forget Austria.

Plan of the Prussian Campaign.

LONDON, August 6, Noon.—The *Times's* special correspondent, at the front, telegraphs to that journal the probable plan of the Prussian campaign. He predicts that the Prussian plan of attack is to envelope the French army in the coils of their great German armies. Prince Frederick Charles, on the Prussian right, will attack their left from Treves, and will move upon Thionville, the Crown Prince Frederick William leading the left wing of the Prussian army, will make an offensive movement from London simultaneously with these operations upon the right and left. General Von Steinmetz will cooperate by advancing from the center by way of Kaiserlautern and Saarbruck. This advance will prove a formidable line of attack, and if the tactics of the Germans are carried out successfully within the next few days a decisive battle will be fought before Metz. Meanwhile fighting is constantly taking place along the line of both armies from Treves, on the north, to Lauterburg, on the south, describing a line of battle one hundred miles in length.

The London *Telegraph* assumes that the Prussians' aim is to secure possession of the south or French bank of the Lauter river, and that the attack on Weissenburg was in pursuance of the determination to follow this line of offensive operations in the South. The possession of the Lauter by the Prussians would secure to them an excellent strategic position. Commanding, as it does, the great plain between the mountains and the Rhine, it forms a base of operations in the vicinity of Strasburg. This advance of the Prussians' left will most likely be supported by a simultaneous invasion of France by the Moselle valley.

The Prussian Victory at Weissenburg Confirmed.

Later advices from Prussia fully confirm the completeness of the victory at Weissenburg.

MacMahon Massing His Command at Bitche.

PARIS, August 6.—Latest reports from the front represent Marshal MacMahon as massing his command at Bitche, and preparing to attack the Prussian left at Weissenburg. A great battle is imminent.

Intense Enthusiasm Throughout North Germany.

BERLIN, August 6.—Intense enthusiasm prevails throughout North Germany. In the large cities of the Confederation crowds assemble in the streets to hear the war news and make demonstrations of loyalty.

Passed the French Frontier.

CARLSRUHE, August 6.—The army of Baden yesterday passed the French frontier and advanced to Lauterburg, where it established its headquarters and seized some boats in the river.

French Loss at Nenenkirchen.

The French loss at Nenenkirchen was three killed and one wounded. They shelled St. Jean station.

The French Troops in Rome.

LONDON, August 6.—The *Saturday Review* explains the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome by the anomaly of their presence there and by the new French war cries the Emperor has authorized, including the "Marseillaise." The *Review* says Germany has access to British arms through Holland, which is supplied by England, and may in turn supply Germany.

A War Measure.

The *Economist* thinks the suspension of the Bank of France as a war measure to reserve funds for troops is probable, but of little moment here.

Rumors of Fighting Going On.

LONDON, August 6.—Rumors are prevalent of fighting going on, but there are no confirmatory dispatches to hand.

Seizures by the Police.

PARIS, August 6.—The police last night made a seizure of specie shipped for the theater of war by private parties. The books and safe of Baron Hirsch were also seized on a charge that the rule requiring them to be placed under seal had been violated.

Belgian Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 6.—The *Journal*, in a leading article, strongly sympathizes with Belgium and urges the maintenance of their neutrality.

French War Vessels in the Baltic.

COPENHAGEN, August 6.—Ten French men-of-war to-day entered the great Baltic. This makes nineteen French war vessels now in the Baltic.

Going to Prison at Spandau.

BERLIN, August 6.—The prisoners from Weissenburg are passing through this city on their way to the fortified prison of Spandau. The police authorities have issued a notice calling on the citizens to be dignified in their behavior towards and generous in the treatment of prisoners, though enemies.

A Proclamation from the Council of Ministers.

PARIS, August 6.—The Council of Ministers have addressed over the signature of all its members the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Paris: Your indignation has been naturally aroused by the odious manœuvers of foreigners. The guilty ones have been arrested and justice now investigates their cases. The Government takes the most energetic measures to prevent such infamy. In the name of our country; in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to be calm, patient, orderly. Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia. As soon as any certain news reaches here, good or evil, it shall be communicated immediately. Let us be united, having one wish, one sentiment—the triumph of our arms.

Proclamation of Prince Frederick William.

BERLIN, August 6.—The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commanding the South German army, has issued the following proclamation: *Soldiers of the Third Corps:* Appointed to command you by the King, I greet you soldiers of Prussia, Wurtemburg and Baden. United under my command, your courage, discipline and perseverance fill me with pride, joy and confidence. In true fraternity continue to spread your flag over new victories, victories which, God aiding us, will insure honor and peace to United Germany.

The Prussians Moving on Metz.

Special to the New York Herald.]

CARLSRUHE, August 6, 6:15 P. M.—The forward movement of the right of the Prussian army from Treves and Saarlouis, commenced yesterday. The Prussians captured Gierck, and vigorously attacked Thionville in overwhelming number. After some resistance, the French threw away their arms and took to flight. At the same time yesterday the army, commanded by the Crown Prince, moved in the direction of Bitche, the advance guard of the French force making slight resistance. To-day there was a general advance of the whole German line. The King has joined the army. Upwards of two thousand prisoners have been forwarded to Frankfort. The Prussians are moving on Metz.

The Battle at Weissenburg.

LONDON, August 6, 9:30 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received here:

WEISSENBURG, *via* BERLIN, Saturday, August 6.—The Prince Royal has defeated Marshall MacMahon.

Official Report of the Victory for the Crown Prince.

BERLIN, August 6, *via* LONDON, August 6, 10:30 P. M.—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle: "A victorious battle has been fought near Worth, MacMahon being totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitche.

[Signed] FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Prince Royal.

Preparing for Defense.

LONDON, August 6.—The fortifications at Antwerp and Hamburg are being put into a complete state of defense with all possible haste. Saltpetre, in vast quantities, has been ordered from India.

England's Neutrality.

Bismarck's organ at Berlin now approves of England's observance of her neutrality obligations.

The city of Sunderland has sent an address to Gladstone urging the Government to persevere in its policy of neutrality. Both houses of Parliament held brief sessions to-day. The proceedings were unimportant.

Enthusiasm in Paris.

PARIS, August 6, Evening.—The enthusiasm of the people here over favorable reports from the frontier is indescribable. Enormous crowds fill the streets around the bourse, so that no vehicles can pass, and shout and sing patriotic songs. The cafe's are filled to overflowing with placards posted at the bourse, giving the particulars of the last two days' fighting. Official reports are awaited with feverish anxiety. None yet have appeared, and as the government permit no other news from the army to be telegraphed abroad the bulletin reports cannot be used.

Money Changers Attacked.

The attacks made last night upon shops of money changers were occasioned by imprudent remarks made by some of their employees, who are Germans. The police protected the threatened places from damage. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed bearing the inscription of "Respect for the arms of Russia." The shops menaced last night remain closed to-day.

A French Victory.

The *Gaulois* prints a dispatch from Metz reporting that a regiment of the Royal Guard of Prussia was cut to pieces at Weissenburg on Thursday and a Prussian General wounded. The French soldiers fought like lions and the loss of the enemy was seven thousand *hors du combat*.

Captives but no Longer Enemies.

BERLIN, August 6.—The French prisoners, so far taken, have been distributed around Berlin. The Prussians will prove by their treatment of these men that though they are captives, they are no longer enemies.

A French Yacht Fleet for the Baltic.

LONDON, August 6.—A French yacht fleet follows the French naval fleet to the Baltic, to act as ambulances.

General Douay.

It was General Abel Douay, an infantry commander, who was killed at Weissenburg, and not General C. Douay, General commanding the Division.

More About the Secret Treaty.

VIENNA, August 6.—General Turr publishes a letter to prove that Bismarck was, in 1866, ready to abandon Belgium and Luxemburg to France. It is said Turr was prompted to make this publication by friends in France.

German Vessels in English Ports.

LONDON, August 6.—Among the German craft which have taken refuge in English ports are the Hermann, from New York; Blumenthal, from Cuba, and Talisman, from Brazil.

Torpedoes in the Weser.

Torpedoes have been sown thickly in the channel of the Weser.

The Affair at Saarbruck.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says the affair at Saarbruck was a mere farce.

Great Popular Impatience in Paris.

There is great popular impatience in Paris at the delay in operations on the frontier.

Shout for the Republic.

The Garde Mobile at Chalons are discontented. They have expressed their dissatisfaction with the provisions furnished them, and accompanied their complaints with shouts for the republic and for a return to Paris.

Danish War Loan.

LONDON, August 5.—A Danish war loan of five million thalers has been authorized and placed on the English market.

The Number of Prisoners Taken at Weissenburg.

BERLIN, August 6.—The Prussian official report gives the number of prisoners captured at Weissenburg at eight hundred men and eighteen officers, all of Douay's division, which consisted of three regiments of infantry and a brigade of light cavalry. Nine hundred were killed and wounded.

The Number of French Engaged at Weissenburg.

PARIS, August 6.—The *Journal Officiel* says: The French troops, who numbered only seven or eight thousand, that were engaged in the affair before Weissenburg had to contend with two Prussian army corps, including the picked troops of the Prussian Guard, and adds, in spite of the inferiority of their numbers our regiments resisted the assault of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism when they were forced to give way. The loss of the enemy was so severe that he did not dare to pursue us. At Saarbruck we have broken the Prussian lines while our own remain intact.

Evacuation of Weissenburg by the Prussians.

La Liberte publishes a private dispatch, sent at midnight last night from Strasburg reporting that MacMahon had met the Prussians yesterday evening, and that the latter have evacuated Weissenburg.

Telegraphic Communication Re-established.

Telegraphic communication with Weissenburg has been re-established.

The Number of Men Under MacMahon.

Another prominent French paper says that General MacMahon moved yesterday towards Weissenburg. He was but a short distance from that point, and his men marched at quickstep. He has between sixty and seventy thousand men. To-day there will be about one hundred and fifty thousand men concentrated near Weissenburg. The loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement reached ten thousand five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French forces defending the town were but eight or ten thousand, while the attacking force numbered fully forty thousand. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

American Securities.

There is a good feeling influencing the market upon stock exchange to-day at the opening. This firmer feeling is evidenced in the prices of Consols and American Securities, which are quoted at a considerable advance upon last night's closing quotations. Consols 89⅝; 5-20 United States bonds 83⅝.

English Pilots.

English pilots have been formally forbidden to serve on armed vessels of the belligerents.

MacMahon Holds a Strong Position on the Bavarian Frontier.

LONDON, August 6, 9 A. M.—Advices from the seat of war this morning concur in representing that the corps under Marshal MacMahon, advancing after a brush with the Prussians, last evening occupied and now hold the strong position of the Bavarian frontier. The entire French line of operations is kept in intimate communication by under-ground telegraph wires.

The Exportation of Corn.

The Prussian Government's prohibition of the exportation of corn is confined to direct shipments to France.

The Vessel Taken by the French.

The vessel taken by the French proves to be the Lannian, from Wilmington, North Carolina, with a cargo of turpentine.

Meeting of German Veterans.

NEW YORK, August 7.—At a meeting of the German veterans, held last night, an aid society was established, in which Generals Sigel, Weber and Bendig are prominent.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The French citizens here are taking measures to provide for the wounded of France in the present struggle.

GEN. GRANT ON THE WAR.

A Shrewd View of the Subject—Spades Will be Trumps—Resemblance to Our War—How We Shall be Benefited, &c.

An attache of the New York *Sun* reports the substance of a conversation with General Grant at Long Branch on the war in Europe: After complimentary speeches the conversation turned upon the war, and the President was asked what he thought of

The Situation in Europe.

Gen. Grant—They seem to be getting into a free fight. They can't be separated now. When two boys fight you can stop the fight, but when everybody is fighting there is no one to step in and separate. At first I thought the war would be short—now I think it will be long, and it seems as if every power in Europe will get into it. England must stand by Belgium, the fruits of Waterloo, and we know Napoleon, as he said to the Mayor of Rouen in 1866, "hates the treaty of 1815." This treaty Napoleon I. signed against his will, and, although he gave up the south bank of the Rhine then, in form, the French have never given it up in spirit. The fight with Napoleon is for the south bank of the Rhine. With Prussia it is a defense of the Bismarck-North German Confederation. Then Napoleon needed something to

Kill Rochefortism at Home.

He needed what Alexander H. Stephens suggested to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, when they thought of patching up a truce at Hampton Roads, in 1862—an *extrinsic* policy to unite everybody on. England knew what Mr. Stephens's *extrinsic* policy meant, for Seward's dispatch made them open their eyes wide. It meant North and South against Canada. It took diplomacy to get this *extrinsic* idea out of Stephens and Jeff; so it took diplomacy to get the French signature to the secret treaty which would enable Napoleon to gobble up Saarbruck and Landau, and restore Luxemburg to the French. But it took greater diplomacy to reject it. Bismarck did it, and he now hands the rejected proposition over to the other powers, as Seward handed over Stephens's Canada policy to England. The defeat of King William is the squelching of Belgium.

That's What the Treaty Means.

Sun Correspondent—When King William came to Paris in '67, the Paris morning papers announced his arrival thus: "Bismarck, attended by the King of Prussia, has arrived."

Gen. Grant—Well, that's about right. Bismarck is the big gun; he will be the "Swamp Angel" in the rear of the Prussian army.

Sun Correspondent—Americans generally sympathize with Prussia?

Gen. Grant—Yes, I don't know but what we do. Our sympathy is the result of commerce, German emigration, and because the Germans took our bonds and stood

With Us During Our War.

France didn't. King William and Bismarck sent three telegrams of congratulation to us. Not one came from Napoleon, who, on the contrary, was all the time hitting us sly dabs in Mexico. Seward let him hit, because his army was all the time eating up the beef and tanning the hides which otherwise would have gotten into the rebel army. In fact, Maximilian was a sort of provision destroyer in Mexico. If we go back of the last war, there is no reason why we shouldn't sympathize with France. Napoleon sent troops, and Lafayette came to help us, while Frederic the Great hired out a lot of Hessians to Great Britain.

Sun Correspondent—And if you go now about five miles from Potsdam, you will see a marble monument, on which is written in clumsy German, "Sacred to the memory of 8,000 German braves, who died heroically in the American war." What do you think of the capture of Saarbruck, General?

Gen. Grant—Little skirmishes and a reconnoissance now and then don't amount to anything. We must wait for the campaign. Sometimes, in checkers, a man gives away one man and by and by takes three. So in war. Then, Saarbruck don't seem to have been a German town. It was like the rebels first taking Bowling Green, Ky., or Little Rock. It rather belonged to them; but when Gen. Steele retook Little Rock, that was a victory. I think

Mayence will be the Fredericksburg

Of the war, and, may be, the Black Forest will be the Wilderness. At least, I should think that modern warfare had demonstrated the fact that it is foolish to assault a fortified town when you can just as well march around it and compel the attacked party to starve or come out and fight you. General Hooker and General Burnside both stormed Fredericksburg, but I think if they had it to do over again you would see them marching right around to the rear. Mayence, Coblentz, and even Ehrenbreitenstein, the Gibraltar of the Rhine, if managed at all, will have to be managed as Fredericksburg was at last. You can't storm Ehrenbreitenstein any more than you could Vicksburg from the Louisiana flats. You can bombard it, but, when taken, it will have to be starved out. Now I don't think these French fellows are much on the starve out process; they're too fast, and here

Prussia Has the Inside Track.

Sun Correspondent—What will be the probable strategy of the Prussian army?

Gen. Grant—It will undoubtedly remain strictly on the defensive. The Prussians are now where the Austrians were during the last war. They will find defending themselves against the French far different from conquering Austria. The victory of Koniggratz was without a quartermaster's department—without even a base of supplies. They started, like General Pope, with headquarters and hindquarters in the saddle. This strategy is only safe with victory. It would have been as disastrous with King William at Koniggratz as it was with

General Pope at Centreville

Had he met with repulse. The Austrian campaign was successful, but it would not do for King William to fight the French in this way. He must stand still—intrench; and the French must dig him out or work in the rear. Spades will be trumps again, as at Vicksburg. There is a striking analogy between the French and Prussian armies and the old Union and Rebel armies. Prussia's strategy would be to stand still. If she takes the aggressive, penetrating the French territory, the same result will undoubtedly await her that awaited

Lee in Pennsylvania.

Gettysburg and Antietam both weakened the rebels more than years of defensive warfare. Koniggratz will not be repeated during this war.

Sun Correspondent—What will be the effect of the war on this country?

Gen. Grant—History will repeat itself. Our war raised values, not only here, but all over the world. People couldn't live in Europe after one, nor one-half as cheap as before. The present war will raise values in Europe. Americans will come home. Iron and leather and coal will advance there. Then we can compete with them

Without a Tariff

The war will be a self-imposed high tariff, imposed on every article of foreign importation. This war (and here the General was enthusiastic) will be the greatest blessing that could be afforded to America. It will raise Europe up to an equilibrium of prices and labor. Our factories will start again. Importations will cease. They will no longer be able to make a coat cheaper in Europe than in this country. Our breadstuffs and bacon will have to furnish their quartermaster's department indirectly. Pork will advance and general farm produce will bring correspondingly high figures if the war lasts as I now think it will. Our bonds will come home at first, but they will quickly be absorbed. They are safe, and foreigners are even now making large deposits of them in American banks. Many are coming back, but few want to realize on them. They make a sure revenue for them, no matter how the war turns out at home.

Sun Correspondent—How about our merchant marine—our shipping?

Gen. Grant—Here we have made a great, a suicidal mistake. Before Congress adjourned we ought to have made arrangements for the

Purchase of Foreign Vessels.

They are in the market now at cheap figures, but we can't buy them. The old act of Congress provides for the building of ships at home, but prohibits their purchase of a foreign power. By an act of Congress we can't buy a vessel which we once owned but sold to Germany during our war—that is we can't change her flag. If we buy and sail under Prussian flags then France will gobble us up. Our war killed our merchant marine. In the face of the Alabama pirates we sold out cheap. England had no acts of Parliament against buying, and she possessed herself of our ships at half price. Now is the time for us to get even by buying the ships of France and Prussia. This is what

I Wanted Congress to Do.

But many of our Congressmen know nothing of shipping; they are farmers and lawyers, and the idea did not strike them with force before adjournment. Now they see it. I get letters every day filled with regret that we did not fix this thing up so as to build up our merchant marine. It was a great mistake, sir—a *great mistake*.

Sun Correspondent—Has General Sheridan gone to Europe on an official mission?

Phil. Sheridan's Mission.

General Grant—Not at all. General Sheridan is on a leave of absence. He is under no orders. He can go where he likes; to Patagonia if he wants to. It's all bosh about his joining the French army. He told me socially that he was going straight to Prussia, and being naturally interested in army business he thought, if the Prussian commander had no objection, that he would like to see something of their military habits and custom. I shan't believe Phil. will go in till I hear Early has some artillery for him in front. Early, you know, was the General's best friend during the war. He always kept him in artillery! (Here the General looked humorous.)

Here Secretary Fish came in, and your correspondent withdrew with a firm conviction that the President can talk when he wants to, and that he has an enlarged and comprehensive knowledge of almost all subjects. He goes to St. Louis on the 8th, to be gone two weeks, leaving Mrs. Grant here.

Saarbrucken and Weissenburg.

[From the New York World of Saturday.]

As a military achievement, the conflict at Weissenburg, tolerably authentic details of which reach us to-day both from French and from Prussian sources, seems to have been a much more considerable affair than the French victory at Saarbrucken. The Bavarian Railway at Weissenburg takes over passengers from Strasburg out of the French carriages into its own, and Landau lies but a short hour's ride beyond. Nothing could have been easier than for the Prussians to throw an overwhelming force upon such a point, and that it was thrown there not for the purpose of attacking France, but rather of arresting an invasion of Germany, would seem to be proved by the report that immediately upon their success the Prussians went to work breaking up the railway towards Hagenau. It would appear, also, from the stories which reach us to-day of skirmishing down the line of the river Lauter, that the French are active along the whole of this frontier. But it is hardly to be believed that Marshal MacMahon's serious advance upon Germany, if he is planning one, will be made in this direction at all; while it is certain that the occupation of Saarbrucken by the army of Bazaine was a necessary preliminary to an advance of that army into Germany.

Nothing can be more absurd than the cable dictum that the capture of Weissenburg "destroys one side of the French quadrilateral and cuts off McMahon's corps from its northern communications." Weissenburg is entirely outside of the French square of great fortresses, and the "northern communications" of Marshal McMahon at Strasburg, with the French headquarters at Metz, are made both by way of Hagenau and Sarreguemines, and of Brumath and Nancy.

The victory of the Crown Prince's advance, however, simply as a military fact, cannot fail to help the morale of the Prussian troops; and this the more particularly if among the defeated French were, as is reported, a considerable number of the much-trumpeted and much-dreaded "Turcos" of the French service.

The Prussian Company Formation.

In the campaign of 1866 the Prussian formation of the company column was to the military student an object of interest only second to the needle gun. Every Prussian battalion consists of four companies, each numbering 250 men. The company is formed into two divisions or two pelotons, four sub-divisions, eight sections; but if the company numbers as many as sixty-four files, it is cut up into four divisions, eight sub-divisions, sixteen sections. The company column is a column of sub-divisions, eight in number, (if the company be on a footing of war strength,) drawn up in two ranks, the original third rank of the company when acting in the line now forming an extra division for skirmishing purposes. The battalion, when ordered to form column of companies, represents the line of four columns, each column showing a front of at least eight men and a depth of sixteen men, the two center companies sometimes forming a double column. The companies act quite independently of each other, sometimes being at an interval of a hundred yards. The captain is at the head of his company in front, each subdivision being led on its right flank by a subaltern or by a non-commissioned officer. The colors are in the rear of the seventh sub-division of the third company. Thus formed, the Prussians believe 250 men, led by a Prussian Captain, can do all that a whole battalion of another army otherwise formed can effect. The French tacticians find great fault with this system, alleging that it causes confusion from the crowding of the rear sub-division, and that the attack resolves itself into a number of isolated engagements sustained by leaders of companies, the commander of the battalion losing all supervision over his men. This opinion is held also by some Prussian officers of experience who served in the war of 1866.

Is Prussia Liberal?

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

It may be as well, in the present state of popular interest in the Franco-Prussian war, to inquire how much there is in the assertion, echoed through a large proportion of the press, that Prussia is a liberal power. History does not lie. Our predilections for one side or the other may be warm. But be must not ignore or falsify the lesson it teaches. Is Prussia the champion of liberalism of Europe? Whatever may be the prejudices against France, history shows that, in the true sense of the word, Prussia has never been liberal, and is not now liberal. Was it not Prussia that deluged Europe in war to wrest Silesia away from Austria, in order to make the Silesians a nation of slaves? Was it not Prussia that was the chief villain in the tragedy of Poland partitioned? Was not Prussia the first to let loose her dogs of war upon that great uprising for liberty, the French Revolution, and the last to call them off? Prussia has never once fought for freedom; she has never once championed the cause of an oppressed people; she has to this day persistently kept down the rising spirit of independence within her own territory. But she has a hundred times fought for conquest, for greed, to secure her royal race, to make despotism permanent. Neither is the cause of Prussia that of a united Germany. Prussia has absorbed Germany, not Germany Prussia. William I. is the modern impersonation of the divine right of kings, and hates republicanism with all the stubborn hatred of his haughty nature, and Bismarck, so far from being the conciliator of the people, is the promptest and most dogged foe of the popular will extant. When men tell us Prussia is the liberal apostle of continental nations, we cannot regret that she is still a relentless tyrant over unhappy Poland; that she still insists on coercing Schleswig-Holstein to obey her will; that she has throttled Hanover, and has greedily grasped Frankfort, Hamburg and Nassau; that she still assumes to govern with arbitrary power and the prowess of her arms, not only her own people, but thousands of people who detest her, and whose liberties she has filched without rhyme or reason.

Miscellaneous War News.

The French have organized engineer companies, to be devoted especially to telegraphy and to the construction and destruction of railways.

In the memoirs of Baron Bunsen, late Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to England, published by his window, there occurs the following passage in a letter to Baron Stockmar, under date of January 20, 1852: "X. related to him that when he was Envoy at Vienna, Schwarzenburg sent for him one day and said: 'The President,' (Louis Napoleon) 'offers through Persigny, in exchange for the Rhine frontier and Belgium, to Prussia, Hanover and Oldenberg; to Austria, Moldavia and Wallachia; to Russia, Constantinople.' The Emperor Nicholas said the same to Lamoriciere. They both shrugged their shoulders."

The bridge at Kehl no longer affords the amusing spectacle it formerly presented. The sentinels who mounted guard at each end of it are no longer in their places. It was curious to watch them pacing up and down their own share of the bridge. A line traced across showed the precise spot which neither might pass; and the two marched along—the one with the vivacity of the Frenchman, the other with the placidity and phlegm which belongs to the German. The sentinels often met in the middle of the bridge, the Frenchman looked at the Prussian and the Prussian looked at the Frenchman; and each, without saying a word, retraced his steps. Indeed, there is no example of these slaves to discipline having ever offered each other a pinch of snuff. One evening last year, says a French paper, the Prussian sentinel was suddenly heard calling, "To arms!" The frightened bystanders ran up and found that the French sentinel had accidentally placed his foot beyond the line of demarkation, and thus invaded Prussian territory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

I say it is preposterous to trace this rallying of these great armies in the valleys of the Rhine to the insults, real or imaginary, which have been exchanged between the official representatives of the two Governments. The spontaneity and unanimity of the war spirit in both countries disproves it. Both peoples, both armies and both Governments have been making faces and shaking fists at one another for four years. There never was a war more emphatically a war of nations. It came of a national hate shared by all classes in both countries. For these four years it has been more talked over in the cafés of France and the gardens of Prussia than in the council chamber of either capital. The mass of the French and of the Prussians say: We hate one another, therefore we will do the fighting with great pleasure. Neither country asked for more than a pretext. If France has been jealous and unwarrantably suspicious, Prussia has been insolent and greedy to an extent hardly to be endured with composure by a nation so long the arbiter of Europe. So it is a race question, a land question, and a question of ascendency between two races and two nations.—*Paris Letter to Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Railroads Intersecting the Seat of War—Distances of the Principal Stations from Each Other.

The following are the stations and distances on the principal German and French railroads which intersect the seat of the present European war. The Rhenish railroads run in a northwesterly direction along the left bank of the Rhine from Bingerbrueck, at the mouth of the river Nahe, to Cologne, having a length of ninety-five miles. The following are the principal stations on the railway, and their distances from the starting point: Bingerbrueck, Bacharach, 8 miles; Oberwesel, 12½ miles; St. Goar, 16¾ miles; Bopard, 26 miles; Cappellen, 35 miles; Coblentz, 38¾ miles; Neuwied, 46¾ miles; Andernach, 49 miles; Bruhl, 53¾ miles; Nd. Breisaig, 59 miles; Sinzig, 59¾ miles; Remagen, 6?¾ miles; Rolandseck, 66 miles; Mehlem, 68¾ miles; Godesburg, 70 miles; Bonn, 74¾ miles; Bondorf, 78 miles; Sechtem, 82¾ miles; Bruehl, 85 miles; Cologne, 91 miles.

From Neuenkirchen in Rhenish Prussia east the railroad stations and distances are: Kaiser's Lantern, in Rhenish Bavaria, 29 miles; Neustadt, 48½ miles; Ludwigshafen, 67 miles; Worms, 81 miles. The railroad from Germersheim to Spires, in Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, is 7 miles in length. From Frankfort-on-the-Main, south, along the Main-Necker Railroad, the stations and distances are as follows: Darmstadt, 15¾ miles; Zwingenberg, 28¼ miles; Auerbach, 28 miles; Bensheim, 30 miles; Heppenheim, 33 mile; Weinheim, 39¼ miles; Briedricheim, 48 miles; Manheim, in Baden, 58¼ miles. From Kehl, in Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasbourg, the railroad stations to the east with their distances, are: York, 2½ miles; Legelshurst, 4 miles; Appenweier (junction), 7 miles. From Manheim, in Baden, south along the Baden railroad, running nearly parallel with the Rhine, the principal stations and their distances are:—Heidelberg, 11½ miles; Langenbrucken, 26½ miles; Bruchsal, 32½ miles; Carlsruhe, 46 miles; Ettlingen, 50½ miles; Muggensturm, 56 miles; Rastadt, 61 miles; Oos, 65½ miles; Buehl, 69 miles; Achern, 79 miles; Renchen, 83 miles; Appenweier, (junction), 86 miles; Offenburg, 92 miles; Friburg, 131 miles; Basle, Switzerland, 170 miles. From Stuttgart, in Wurtemburg, northwest, the stations and distances are: Ludwigsburg, 9¼ miles; Bietigheim, 15 miles; Muehlecker, 23 miles; Maulbronn, 33¼ miles; Betten, 39¼ miles; Bruehsal, in Baden, 49 miles. From Paris, northeast, the stations and their distances are: Rheims, 99¾ miles; Charleville 153¾ miles; thence southeast—Sedan, 163 miles; Montmedy, 201¼ miles; Longuyon, 214½ miles; Thionville, France, 241¼ miles.

From Paris, east, the stations and their distances are: Nancy, 220 miles; thence north, to Metz, 246¾ miles; thence, east, to St. Avold, 275¼ miles; Forbach (France), 287¼ miles. From Paris, east again, the stations and distances are: Luneville, 240 miles; Avricourt, 255 miles; Sarrebourg, 268¾ miles; Saverne, 285 miles; Strasbourg (France), 312½ miles. From Strasbourg, across the Rhine, to Kehl, the distance is 12½ miles.

General Frossard.

A communication in the New York *Times* from West Point and signed "M." (probably Prof. Dennis Mahan) gives an account of a French officer prominently mentioned in this morning's dispatches. "General Frossard entered the French school of artillerists and engineers at Metz, in 1829-30, after graduating at the Polytechnic School, as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, in 1829. So far as the writer's memory now serves him, not having seen Gen. Frossard since, he was then tall, for a Frenchman, lithe, well built, of a dark complexion, and somewhat brusque and disputatious in manner.

At the siege of Sebastopol he was Colonel commanding the engineers of the Second Army Corps, under the then General of Division (since Marshal) Bosquet. Here Frossard laid the foundation of his fortune. While there was a widespread despondency among the French officers, and the capture of Sebastopol seemed to most impracticable, Frossard, far from losing heart, labored with herculean energy in pushing forward the trenches, reassuring all around him of the certainty of success, and, in his hopeful letters home, harping upon the one string, *nous arriverons, nous arriverons*. This faith of Frossard, coming to the knowledge of the Emperor, naturally won his favor, and secured for him speedy promotion and subsequently brilliant positions. After the close of the Crimean expedition he was made aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and subsequently attached to the first foreign embassy sent to the Court of St. Petersburg at that time. At present General Frossard, who must be on the wrong side of sixty, besides his command of an army corps with the rank of General of division, is governor of the military household of the Prince Imperial, and President of the Committee of Engineer Officers on the fortifications of France.

The Result of Weissenburg.

[From the New York Times of Saturday.]

Parallel with the river Lauter, which runs past the town of Weissenburg, marking the boundary of France and the Palatinate, there runs a famous series of earthworks nine miles long, closing at the fortified little town of Lauterburg, very near the point at which the Lauter falls into the Rhine. The wide open valley at whose upper end are Mayence and Frankfort, at a distance of upward of one hundred miles, is by this means protected by the troops which hold Weissenberg, and it is obvious that the moment this important line of defense is fairly occupied by the Prussians there will be great danger either of the flank being turned of the French army, whose right rests upon St. Avold and Saarbruck, or of a united advance by the main body of the Prussians into the heart of France.

For Additional Telegraph See Fourth Page.

"A MAN that has plenty of that to drink," says a friend as he quaffed a glass of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, "ought to live forever." †

DIED:

FREEMAN—In this city, August 7th, ANNA LUELLA SHARP, daughter of William and Sarah Freeman, aged nine years, eight months and eleven days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Twenty fifth street, Twelfth ward.

DUFF—On the morning of the 7th instant, GEORGE J. DUFF, aged forty two years.

Funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 Federal street, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HORSES—20 STREET CAR Horses. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, Superintendent Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co., Brownstown.

WANTED—BOARD—FOR A LITTLE Girl five years old, in a small family. Address F. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—LADIES—4 LADIES TO canvass. Salary, fifteen dollars per week. D. S. WALKER, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; several Men and Boys want work. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—ROLLER AND HEATER—At Pomeroy, Ohio, a Hoop Mill Roller and Heater. Also a few good Puddlers. Capt. S. DAVIS, Superintendent.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED Dry Goods Salesman for a first-class Retail Store in a neighboring city. To one with satisfactory references a permanent Situation will be given. Inquire at Commercial office, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., 9th inst.

WANTED—PIANO—ANY ONE HAVING a good second hand Piano for sale will find a cash customer by applying at 196 Penn street.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO is thoroughly competent for a first-class Prescription Store. Reference required. Address Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FROM $30,000 to $35,000 for a term of years. Liberal discount allowed, and the loan secured by mortgage on improved real estate, worth double the amount. Address Borrower, care Commercial. tf

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG German Man in a Drug or Grocery Store; also is willing to accept a position as Teacher. Can furnish best of reference if required. Address or apply to DAN VOLTZ, 507 Penn street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—$30,000 TO loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on city or country property. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—STOREROOM—SUITABLE for a Wholesale and Retail Business. Possession wanted immediately. Address C. G., this office. tf

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "F," Box "O," Commercial Office. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—IN ALL THE principal towns of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, for Sartain's last rendition upon steel, "Christ Blessing Little Children," from the renowned painting by Sir Charles Locke Eastlake. Also for other selections from the best line of Steel Engravings ever published by subscription. Very liberal inducements are offered Agents. Apply to or address M. O. TRACY & CO., over 92 and 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—THE whole or a half interest in a well established Store, doing a good business, in Mercer county. Inquire of HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 341 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO PHYSICIANS—WE HAVE SEVERAL excellent locations for Physicians for sale in this State and Ohio. A few good Physicians wishing to locate where there is little or no competition, with a fine prospect to make money, will find it to their interest to call on or communicate with us. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS—For sale, that extensive establishment, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Manufactory, will be sold at a rare bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

ANY ONE DESIRING TO ENTER INTO the Wholesale Grocery Business, a rare opportunity is offered by addressing B. at this office. tf

FIRST CLASS GRIST MILL AND Water Power and 38 Acres, the best power in the State of Ohio, will be sold at a rare bargain. The rapid appreciation of this property is certain. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS generally. We offer for sale at less than one-fourth its cost that large and complete establishment formerly known and operated by "Fayette Manufacturing Company," at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. A full and detailed description of the entire property will be found in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Publishers. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES—PERSONS HAVING Money to invest and desirous of getting into paying business, will do well to examine our "Real Estate Register," as we are offering therein some excellent openings to a few enterprising men with a little capital. All applications can be made in confidence. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Leers, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address CRAPH & BROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS at the Works.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—IN A large town. Good situation and good room. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—AT EDGEWOOD Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, a substantially built Frame House of seven Rooms, good Cellar, well of good Water, Washhouse, Stable, &c. The Lot contains 1 Acre, planted with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, Grapes, &c. Location beautiful, commanding a fine view, and only three minutes walk from the station. For particulars, inquire of W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., 58 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

100,000 POUNDS CONCORDS.—100,000 pounds Concord Grapes for sale by the Wheeling and Belmont Mining, Grape and Wine Association. Apply to A. G. ROBINSON, Wheeling, W. Va.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN ACRES SURFACE, twelve Acres Coal, twelve hundred feet River Front; first class Saw Mill and double Frame House, the whole a key to five or six hundred acres of coal in the rear. Terms easy. Also, at public sale, on the 13th of August, the Machinery for a Two Engine Wrapping Paper Mill; a span of Bay Mares, snowy and perfect, suitable for carriage or saddle; Iron, Metal, and miscellaneous articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. PARKISON, Elizabeth Mills, Pa. Postoffice address, Monongahela City. nwf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A FRAME Dwelling House in Hookstown, Beaver county, with about one Acre of Ground attached. The House is 40 by 38 feet, two stories high, nearly new, well finished and in good repair, with good Cellar. A good Kitchen attached, and Stable and other Outbuildings. Also, the two story Frame Storehouse and Lot of Ground in Hookstown, recently occupied by J. H. Trimble & Co., with Warehouse adjoining. Apply to JAMES H. TRIMBLE, Hookstown, or JOHN A. TRIMBLE, Georgetown, Beaver county.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 147 Liberty street. tf

COUNTRY VILLAGE STORE FOR SALE cheap, or Exchange for Iowa or Minnesota Lands. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams; [illegible]

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—[illegible]

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT [illegible]

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

IOWA LANDS—NOTICE—PARTIES [illegible]

THERE IS OVER $2,000,000 WORTH of Property [illegible]

SPLENDID FARM AT LATROBE [illegible]

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 8 Rooms [illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—FROM OCTOBER [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS—IN THE PATCH Building [illegible]

FOR RENT—THIRD STORY OF NOS. 52 and 54 [illegible]

FOR RENT—THE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED [illegible]

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS [illegible]

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS [illegible]

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, [illegible]

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, [illegible]

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND [illegible]

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-ROOM [illegible]

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House [illegible]

PERSONAL.

MACHANICAL DRAWINGS OF EVERY [illegible]

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED. BOARDERS. [illegible]

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife [illegible]

BOARDING—WANTED. BOARDERS, A few [illegible]

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOST.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, BETWEEN Pittsburgh and Second Toll Gate, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Pike, containing a number of Papers, a Check payable to bearer on Fort Pitt Banking Co., drawn by Saml. Hood, for fifty dollars. The payment has been stopped in said Bank. A liberal reward will be given upon return to SAML. HOOD, 305 Liberty street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county. Judgments bought. Attorneys having any Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—NOTICE—The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 358 Penn street, on TUESDAY, August 16, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for such other business as may be brought before them. JAS. H. MURDOCK, Secretary. Pittsburgh, August 2, 1870. nwf

☞ ARMORY DUQUESNE GREYS, HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY—The regular Weekly Drills of this Company will be resumed on MONDAY, August 8th. Every member is earnestly requested to attend. By order of the Captain Commanding. J. FRANKE, First Sergeant.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an Election of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER R. R. CO. for a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Jonathan Gallagher, over Second National Bank, Allegheny city. By order of the Board. A. LEGGATE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street. WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, August 3, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after August fifteenth (15). Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 26 Exchange Place. The Transfer Books will be closed August 1st and reopened August sixteenth (16). G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary. Cleveland, July 29, 1870.

POLITICAL.

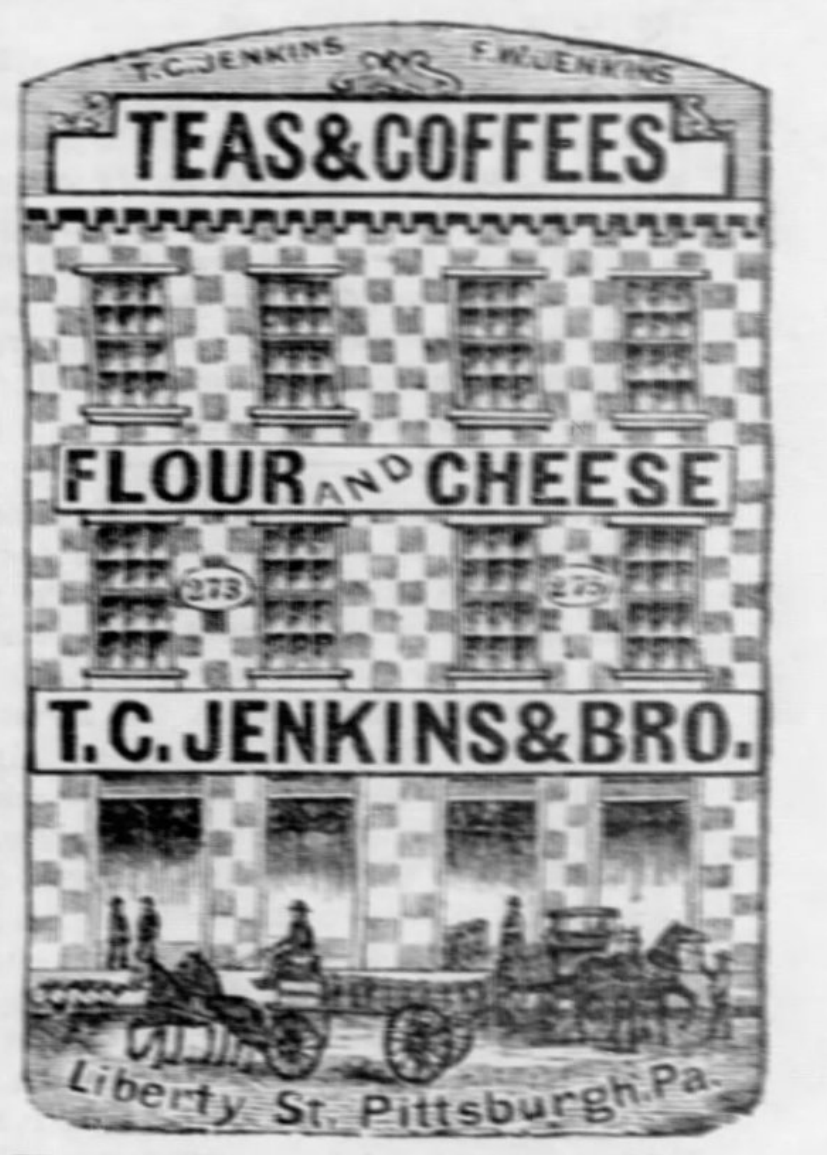
☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

☞ ASSEMBLY.
JAMES ONSLOW,
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP [illegible] GRAFF, BYERS & CO. [illegible]

BYERS, McCULLOUGH & CO.,
[illegible]

AYERS' LATIN SCHOOL
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
[illegible]
J. R. AYERS, Principal.


TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T.C. JENKINS & BRO.
Liberty St. Pittsburgh Pa.

Try Our Package Teas.
GROCERS AND DEALERS [illegible]

GOOD NEWS.
Morganstern & Co.
OFFER
At 10 cents, Ladies' and Misses' Hose;
At 10 cents, Men's Half Hose;
At 10 cents, Ladies' Handkerchiefs;
At 25 cents, Lace Collars;
At 75 cents, Ivory Carved Fans;
At 50 cents, Hoop Skirts.
Skeleton Corsets, Skeleton Paniers,
GUIPURE LACES,
VAL. LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
Poplin Skirts for $1 00.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
[illegible]
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE renomination of the Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD in the Erie District is a fitting recognition of his long and faithful services in Congress, and is, moreover, a just tribute to his standing as a gentleman of integrity and first rate ability. Of his election there can be no doubt.

THE returns for North Carolina indicate that the State has gone Democratic by a decisive majority on the popular vote; that the Democrats have carried the Legislature, which gives them one United States Senator; and that they have also elected three or four members of Congress.

THE views of Gen. GRANT on the war in Europe, given herewith, will no doubt strike the reader as at once fresh and sensible. Concerning the effect of the war on European industries, and in turn the effect on those of our own country, the views taken by the General are practical and encouraging. Altogether a more intelligent discussion of the question we have seen nowhere in all that has been written and spoken concerning it.

THE President, it is now said, will leave Long Branch for St. Louis. He will be accompanied by MARSHAL SHARP, and probably by General F. T. DENT, and the trip General GRANT desires shall be as quiet as possible. It is said that immediately on his return to the seat of government, which will be within a brief period, the President will issue a proclamation of neutrality regarding the European war. No extra session of Congress will be convened, unless some change in the aspect of the war shall render such a step necessary.

THE question of municipal aid to railroads is now agitating Indiana, Judge LA RUE, of Lafayette, having just decided against the constitutionality of the statute under which Tippecanoe county had voted aid to the Lafaoette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad. The view taken by the Court is that the act of voting a tax is the act of stock subscription directly forbidden by the State Constitution. Thirty days have been given to file a bill of exceptions, when the case will go to the Supreme Court, to remove Judge LA RUE's injunction against paying one-half the tax mentioned. This question involves large amounts already voted throughout the State, much of which has been paid, while more remains to be paid.

THE stand-and-deliver demand made by the Republican Congressional Committee on the Department clerks for a certain per centage of their wages, is likely to fail, and we are heartily glad of it. Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department has been mainly instrumental in bursting up the scheme, and the country will thank him for it. The Civil Service is defective enough at best; and there is small chance of improving it so long as the stand-and-deliver policy can be made to operate, after the failure of the committee's attempt. As an invention to corrupt the public service it is no doubt admirable; and there is poor encouragement in the fact that Senators and members who should feel an interest in purifying the service, should be the inventors and operators of the corrupting process.

FRENCH and German vessels are getting a touch of the experience which we had in consequence of rebel cruisers which England suffered to be fitted out in her ports. In New York harbor alone there are nine large North German ocean steamers and twenty-seven sailing vessels unable to sail for fear of capture by French cruisers, and not authorized to discharge their crews in a foreign port, or register themselves under the United States flag. The daily expense to these steamers and sailors is estimated at fourteen thousand dollars per day, and the value of the property is put at two million dollars. French vessels will be placed in the same predicament whenever Prussian steamers happen to be in position, which, however, will not be as often as with their antagonist. Had Congress heeded the advice of General GRANT these steamers and vessels, or many of them, would pass into our hands and with them the carrying trade, as our vessels and trade did into the hands of England.

THE New York *Herald* advises NAPOLEON "as the exponent of Christian faith for the majority of his adherents, to arrest the tide of war and havoc, and hold out the olive branch of peace." In other words, for the sake of the Church of Rome, the *Herald* is of opinion the Emperor should withdraw his legions, as "the idea that goes back to the tenets which should guide the center and the head of the Christian Church, and its assumed or chosen champion." An important estimate of the character and designs of the Emperor would do him no injustice in ascribing to him a motive that regards less "the Christian Church" than the gratification of his own lust for power, and the punishment of a hated opponent. Having placed the Pope in a state of humiliation under the protection of VICTOR EMANUEL, the "protector of the Church" lets it take care of itself, while he employs all the resources of the Empire in a war of ambition, with a tolerable certainty that the total loss of temporal power by His Holiness is one of the things that is likely to happen in any event. The *Herald* is evidently joking.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

England's probable course in the Franco-Prussian war is still a subject of more or less anxious consideration in France and Prussia as well as in other countries. By this time there can be no doubt, we fancy, that the publication of the secret treaty has failed in its object. It has not only not produced the effect which it was expected to produce, but perhaps the ingenious author of the *coup* already sees reason to be sorry for a blunder as well as to regret the waste of energy. If this is the fact, the incident is not the first instance in which Count BISMARCK has erred through judging others by himself. The desire of the English government for peace, especially its reluctance to engage in the quarrels of the continent was known to rest upon grounds not easily disturbed. It seems pretty certain that men in office have for a good while been acquainted with the existence and details of the secret treaty so much talked about, and that their equanimity was not in the least disturbed by the knowledge while it was confined to themselves. Having watched both the French Emperor and the Prussian Count with the utmost vigilance for many years, it is not likely that any disclosure of audacity or perfidy on the part of either would cause surprise in the more sagacious members of the English Cabinet. Of course the former relying upon the fact that the obnoxious treaty was producible in the handwriting of the French Ambassador, was sure of being able to fasten the offense of the perfidious proposition upon the Emperor. It is, however, quite likely that the English ministry strongly suspected, if they did not believe, that whatever injury had been meditated, had been really contemplated by both parties.

But to see himself as others see him is as difficult for Count BISMARCK as for other people. He probably expected with confidence to hear in response to the disclosure a voice of indignation from beyond the channel which would denote the resentment excited by the Emperor's contempt for England's interest in Belgium. Having waited in vain, he at length made his appeal to the English nation by publishing the offensive treaty in the *Times*. Though the immediate effects of the publication were a good deal of severe denunciation of the bad faith of England's closest ally, and the awakening of decided sympathy and partisanship for Prussia, yet the measure was undoubtedly a mistake on the part of BISMARCK. To the ministry it was naturally offensive, as its manifest purpose was to embarrass and complicate the position of the Government. This purpose it accomplished, though the consequence of the embarrassment has not been, as was hoped for, a rupture of friendly relations with France. Then again, the measure was a mistake as it was taken in ignorance of the real feelings of the English people. Count BISMARCK seems to have not comprehended the gradual revolution which has for many years been going on in England, by which its foreign policy has necessarily undergone a change. During centuries, while governed by a proud, arrogant and consistent oligarchy, with an army officered almost exclusively by members of the aristocracy, England's voice was heard, its arm was felt in every political quarrel, in every war that disturbed the Continent. Degradation would have been the result of silence or non-interference in Continental affairs, and, in the estimation of the class who ruled England, no compensatory advantages could have countervailed the loss or diminution of honor. But democracy has made great progress in Great Britain within the last thirty years, especially within the last ten years; the people constituting what the first NAPOLEON contemptuously called the shop-keeping nation have come into power, and even aristocratic ministers dare not disregard their will. It must be a very clear call for interposition, manifestly for safety and for the rescue of solid material interests that will in future justify the English Government in taking part in a continental war. Besides, it must be remembered that one reason for frequent participation in the wars of the continent formerly, no longer exists. In the famous war of the Spanish succession, in the seven years' war, and in the wars of the French Revolution and NAPOLEON, the sovereign of England was interested as a German ruler. But with the death of WILLIAM IV., in 1837, Hanover ceased to be a portion of the British empire, and England's interest in Continental politics ceased to be direct and sensitive.

If the English Government should interfere in the present war, it will be for the sake of future safety, and on grounds so clear as to command the enthusiastic support of the people. An affront may also rouse the lion, but it must be an affront which the multitude are capable of feeling.

THE FATAL COURSE.

Political leaders who lose sight of public opinion and fancy that they can substitute for it their own will, are sure to fail. They may for a time circumvent the people, who, under a pressure of circumstances, as during our late war, may follow them with closed eyes; but when the people fully determine to be no longer blind to corrupt leadership, to the wrongs deliberately perpetrated in the unscrupulous exercise of power, to burthens constantly growing more grievous, and that are more and more insultingly laid on,—when the people have made up their minds to correct these wrongs, throw off these burthens and reform abuses grown up in the long and almost undisputed possession of power, the leaders who are foolish enough to attempt to resist them, and think that by any plea of regularity, or appeals for "the cause," or by any trick whatever they can obtain a renewal of power, make a fatal mistake.

Just see how it is with the office holders' Ring who for ever so many years have led the Republican party and parceled out the offices in Allegheny county. There is a deep, unmistakable and thoroughly righteous feeling in favor of reform in the party. It is nothing new,—the people have only taken a determined stand. Instead of recognizing this feeling, the leaders affect to despise it, and set themselves about to trick it out of its objects and into the support of the old wrongs and purposes. The Reform Ticket is the natural and grand outcome of this feeling. Against the candidates not a word has been or can be said. The ticket commends itself to every thinking Republican in the county. There exists not a single good reason why it should not receive the prompt and hearty support of the whole party—*except that the Ring did not nominate it.* The truth is, the Ring never would nominate such a ticket, or any other ticket that did not favor the ulterior objects of the professional office holders, and promise the continuance of their fat salaries. This ticket not being in that interest, the office-holding leaders have set themselves about the vain endeavor to destroy it, but without the slightest success, present or prospective.

The folly of the attempt is equalled only by the desperation of those engaged in it. If they had a grain of sense they would perceive that if they ever entertained the hope of thwarting the Reformers this was the very last way to achieve it. If the power of the office-holding Ring was equal to their hatred of reforms, and, if by one blow they could strike the Reform Ticket out of existence, the grand army of Reformers would still remain, all the more determined to push forward. Men in earnest are made all the more determined by opposition that is despicable—a bit of philosophy which our Ringleaders seem not to have dreamed of. Ever since the Reform Movement began the office-holding leaders while professing an anxiety for union for the sake of the party, have been pursuing the course best calculated to defeat it. They have treated the Reformers as a set of scamps, written and spoken of them as though they were of the worst classes in community, and worthy only to be denounced, "whipped in," scourged, despised. Republicans who support reform measures and candidates do not seriously complain of this; they know it comports entirely with the purposes of their opponents; and it is referred to solely as an illustration of the short sighted and fatal policy of the office-holding leaders who are almost frantic in their endeavors to repress the deep-seated, conscientious feeling in favor of reform which in some form or other is bound to dominate the result.

We have said that, were the office-holding Ring able to-day to strike out of existence the Reform Ticket, which so disturbs them, the feeling in favor of reform would not only still exist, but all the more determined for the insulting exercise of tyranny. And we desire to add, what must be apparant to all not absolutely blind, that there is no course so well calculated to sacrifice the Republican party here, as that which the Ring, through their "organ" have been preaching up since the Reform Movement started.

In the first place, the Reform Movement has the support of a very large portion of the party; we firmly believe of a very decided majority. Good authority says three-fourths will support the Reform Ticket on Election day. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on this point, there can be none in regard to the proposition that no Republican candidate can hope for success in defiance of Reform Republicans. In the face of this self-evident fact, a few Ring leaders are busy trying to induce respectable Republicans to become candidates on the Ring Ticket, as though Republicans fit to be candidates were going to place themselves in an attitude to be fought over without the slightest prospect of being elected, and where they must incur the responsibility of assisting to disrupt the party. If the leaders who are so active in trying to induce respectable Republicans to stand possessed the power to command the support of the Republican masses for Ring candidates, the case would be different. If they had the requisite capital they might assume to set up business. But they are bankrupt and without credit. Were the respectable Republicans, to whom application is made to stand in behalf of the Ring free from such a contact, there would perhaps be no objection to them as candidates; but as it is, whoever ventures to stand out as the representative of the Ring will surely go down, *and so deep and determined is popular sentiment, this would be the case whether there was a Reform Ticket in the field or not.*

This important fact appears never to have entered the minds of the leaders, who act on the principle that if they set up a ticket the Republicans are bound to support it. Herein is the fatality of their course; and there is no wonder that respectable Republicans, when they are appealed to to become Ring candidates, should instantly decline.

The truth is, among all classes of Republicans not bound to the office-holding Ring, the conviction is becoming general that there is no necessity for another ticket, and that the August Convention will commit a fatal blunder by nominating one. No Republican desiring an election can for a moment expect to achieve it by running as the Ring candidate. Candidates who are driving over the county "fixing things," would do well to bear this in mind, and the leaders, if they have a grain of sense left, and do not desire to bring disaster on the party, would also do well to take these things into consideration and come into the support of the Reform Ticket.

THE question is very naturally asked, what is meant by "United States Protectrate of San Domingo" which President Baez, relies on now that the treaty of annexation has failed: It is reasonably doubted that the administration has done anything justifying the belief in an engagement to "protect" the country.

BENNETT SCOP was hanged in Toledo on the 2d inst. With his last breath he declared his innocence. But he may have lied. The time and place favor the opposite view. If he told the truth, what shall be said of the hanging; and what can society do to repair the wrong it has perpetrated against an unoffending member? It is to be added that the gallows has been quite busy of late, in spite of which murders are on the increase.

IT is stated that $100,000 has been subscribed by three wealthy Hebrew merchants to punish the editors and reporters of the New York *Sunday Mercury*, who worked up the sensation openly accusing young Nathan with having murdered his father. It is also said that Washington Nathan, acting under the advice of his uncle, Judge Cardozo, will, immediately after the seven days' mourning are over, cause the arrest of the person who wrote the article, and bring civil suit for $500,000 damages against the proprietors of the paper. If a similar course were taken in every instance of outrageous sensation reporting by the New York press, and if justice was done in each case, little would be left of certain flourishing journals there.

A LETTER from Florence, Italy, says that the late Marquis Ridolfi, while Minister of Agriculture under the Government of Leopold, introduced from the United States cuttings of grapes from some of the varieties indigenous to that country, and with such success that now, in parts of Tuscany, considerable quantities of wine are produced known as "wine of America." The color is a fine garnet, and the taste and smell are strongly marked with the flavor of the strawberry. The wine is much in favor, and its production is extending to meet the demand; and the good results of the first attempt will probably lead to new experiments with American vines, for one great advantage is that they are not attacked by the European vine malady.

SOME man, from Massachusetts of course, proposes to New Yorkers to make the entire front of their houses a continuous conservatory or grapery, with balconies, piazzas and bay windows, and with a culmination in a roof of glass. Enthusiastically he exclaims, "all sorts of quixotic plants, as Mrs. Malaprop might say, could be made to grow in the warm bay windows, or along the picturesque piazzas; the garret could fruit an endless variety of choice vines and trees in tubs—as grapes, figs, bananas, perhaps at absolutely no cost." Prudently he reckons that "the glass roof would cost little, if any more, than slate or tin, and if the sash was of iron, would last for generations." Is not this a prospect of enchanting promise? Will not New York be better when bowers of roses and arbors of the vine shall conceal all her house fronts? When those millenial days come, carved brown stone will show for no more than common red brick and the corner fruit stand will have gone out of the land.

MANY facts have recently came to light indicating that M. Prevost Paradol's mysterious intimations to friends for some days previous to his death, referred not to an intention of suicide but fears of insanity. A letter from M. Thiers says: "Poor Paradol was for a long time troubled with apprehensions of softening of the brain, and contemplated with horror the probability or possibility of having to live the life of one bereft of reason." M. Thiers states that Paradol had received medical attendance for his threatened malady while in France. This morbid dread of insanity, heightened by the fact that his wife had died insane, induced his request to have his children cared for in case anything happened, he thinking he might become unfit to care for them himself. The night before his death he had given his valet instructions to call him early in the morning to take some medicine—an indication that he did not then contemplate self destruction. The theory is that he was unwell, and suffering greatly from the heat, and it is supposed that he woke up early during the night with his head feverish and that in an instant the idea filled him that he was insane, and in that moment he shot himself. The purchase of the pistols is explained by the statement that at home in France he always kept pistols about the house for defense against burglars and bought these for that purpose.

SENATOR CONKLING, in a serenade speech at Saratoga, a few evenings since, said: "War has gone from us; its bloody shadow falls on France; its tramp rocks thrones, and kings are sea-sick now. Perhaps war has gone with avenging hand to smite the sick man who dominates the land of La Fayette; perhaps war strikes the hour for the Emperor who plotted and schemed against us in the day of our trial. However this may be, God grant that no harm may come to Germany. Germany sympathized with us, the sons of Germany fought for us, and cheers of victory went up in the German tongue from the burning battlefields of the rebellion. Germany's constitution is like ours; Prussia believes, as we do, in education for all, and Republicans everywhere join me in the hope that no harm is in store for Germany."

NOW that the price of all kinds of meat is sky-high and men of an economical turn are anxiously casting about for a substitute, it may be some encouragement to know what has already been done in the way of utilizing insects. Greek epicures were wont to tickle their palates with roasted grubs. The Arabs have a pleasant way of making bread out of ground locusts, and soup out of locust eggs. Indians have a hankering after fat and juicy cicadae. Chinamen relish the crysalis of the silk worm, either raw or roasted. New Hollanders feast on butterflies and caterpillars. Hottentots can make a living on these but prefer a regular dessert of boiled ants. In Ceylon bees are a highly prized article of diet, while in New Caledonia the delicacy of the season is a dish of stewed spiders. Humboldt tells of people who revel in centipedes, but if the reader has any further curiosity he must pursue the investigation for himself.

FOR many years past there has been a legend or tradition among the Californians and miners that a silver mine existed in the surrounding mountains, from which the old padres, in times past, had extracted fabulous sums of "plate," but the locality of the mine was forgotton, and although, from vague information, many adventurous miners had spent their time and money in trying to trace it out, it was in vain. A short time since some Californians found a very rich silver float rock, forty miles of San Bernardino, but could not find the lead or vein whence it came. Other parties went there and found a well-defined trail leading into the mountains, which they followed, and soon came upon a road well graded and built of large stone evidently with care, which brought them to the old Jesuit mine. Marks of former mining abounded and ore assaying $600 to $1,000 per ton was found. The San Jacinto Mining District was at once organized and the Jesuit and old Padre mining companies formed.

IT is computed that the losses resulting from the mere declaration of war, assuming that no engagement were to be fought, already exceed more than $500,000,000. The panic prevailing in the European financial centers has reduced hundreds of men from affluence to penury, and in a moment swept away the hard earned savings of thousands of the middle and poorer classes. From figures collected by the London *Economist*, it appears that during the seven days following July 4, when the panic commenced, the value of French rentes fell £30,000,000; that of British consols £8,315,000; that of Italian bonds £8,315,800; that of United States loans £12,600,000; and the total loss of value in the national securities sold in London was no less than £76,295,000, or not far from $400,000,000, without including the stocks of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and some other countries, of which no sales are made in London. In railway stocks, a similar depression took place; and in those of eleven prominent English lines alone there was a fall in value of more than $12,000,000.

The Nathan Murder.

[From Wilkes's Spirit.]

Our theory is nearly identical with that of the detectives. It is reported to be their opinion that the deed was done by some sneak thief, who had his eye upon the house for some time, and who obtained access to it with a night key, or through an open door, under the impression that few if any of the family were in town, and that he might go over the house, prying open drawers and closets with his rude iron tool, without fear of interruption. We rather incline to the belief, however, that the murderer was one of these idle, losel foreign vagabonds, who sleep in fields or lumber yards, who are constantly loafing where they can pick up scrap iron or stray tools in shipyards or workshops, and who frequently appear in basements asking for alms, taking every chance they find to slip into an unguarded house. Such men as these are usually friendless, lonely wretches, with no one to consort with, and consequently no one to betray them. It was quite easy for a wolf of this sort to slip into the Nathan mansion and secrete himself; and from what we learn as to the conduct of the house, he might have slept there in security the entire evening.

"Great Circle" Travel.

"It is not known by everybody, though perhaps most people have been told of it several times, that for all purposes of navigation, Puget Sound is nearer the great Asiatic marts than San Fancisco. Even if the vessels going out from the Golden Gate took their course direct for Hong Kong or Shanghai, they would, by reason of the longer degrees of latitude farther south, scarcely have less sailing than by bending round more to the north. But, in point of fact, the prevailing winds and ocean currents of the Pacific are such that vessels from Asia find their most eligible route bringing them within fifty miles of the entrance to Puget Sound; thus making by the Northern Pacific, when completed, a saving of nearly a thousand miles of ocean navigation. This added to the diminution of distance overland already alluded to, gives us a route from our Eastern cities to the coast of Asia shorter than any other by about fifteen hundred miles. When this road shall be in successful operation, the time required to reach the Pacific Coast by means of it from New York city will not exceed about four days, allowing an average rate of movement of thirty miles an hour. Thence to Shanghai, in China, the voyage will occupy eighteen to nineteen days, at the rate of twelve miles an hour; making twenty-two to twenty-three days in all from New York—a less time than is now occupied in making the voyage by the way of the Isthmus to San Francisco."—*Dr. Geo. M. Steel, in August "Old and New."*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Public Buildings, has awarded the contract for all the iron for the girders and beams of the New York Postoffice building, up to the street level, to the Ætna Iron Company of New York, and the work of completion of the lower stories will be rapidly pushed along. By the way, why is it that builders of iron buildings in Pittsburgh frequently find it to their advantage to buy in eastern markets? Why does the Iron City go abroad for iron fronts and the like?

The crops in Texas are reported in splendid condition. The writer had just returned home from a trip of several hundred miles. Emigration was pouring a steady stream. It is estimated that 300,000 persons have settled in Texas during the last year, and the present population will not fall short of $1,200,000. Business of all kinds is active, and but for the bitterness of political feeling its prospects would be unclouded.

The new iron bridge over the Hudson river at Albany is to be completed in 1871, when a new union depot will be built in the rear of the Delavan House, which will be the largest structure of the kind in the United States, and will afford accommodations for the Boston and Albany, Hudson River, Harlem, Susquehanna, Central and Saratoga Railroads.

The business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be the smallest this year that has been in the last ten. The wharves at Cumberland and Georgetown are overloaded, and the demand for coal has in a measure ceased. Shippers are looking to the European war to create a demand in starting up furnaces and iron mills now out of blast. But this cannot occur the present season, and consequently the canal is not a success this season.

Thirty-six publishers, employing $6,000,000, are manufacturing Sunday School literature in the United States.

Fisk prohibits the sale of the New York *Tribune* on his roads and steamers.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says Captain F. B. Ward contemplates the erection of Bessemer steel works in connection with the iron works at Bay View early next season.

Boston has ninety-seven pianos, valued at $33,000, in her public schools.

A case of death from the use of a jute "switch" by a young lady, is reported from West Waterville, Maine. She had been for some time complaining of illness and pains in her head. At last she was confined to her room, and the physician having examined her head found it alive with vermin from this doubly false hair. No remedy was of any avail and the girl died. A *post mortem* examination showed that the insects had perforated the skull and had been feeding on the brain. If this is not a warning against the use of "Japanese switches" and all jute hair called by various names, we do not know what can be.

The Law Department of Chicago University will admit women upon the same terms as men.

Some stone has been found near Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, which is almost thoroughly saturated with some kind of greasy matter, very much resembling petroleum—the smell is the same.

The Hoosac Tunnel central shaft begun several years ago, has just reached the grade, and tunnelling has commenced each way therefrom.

The United States frigate Sabine is now lying alongside of the sheers at Charleston Navy Yard completely stripped to her naked lower masts and bowsprit. Probably she will be housed over and left to decay, for it is doubtful whether she will ever be put in commission again.

The amount of railroad bonds voted by the Michigan towns is $4,072,275 89, of which $81,400 has been issued to the companies.

The total number of articles exhibited at the Indianapolis Woolen Exposition, including machinery and everything on exhibition, in round numbers is about 2,000. Of these there are about 160 shawls, 450 pairs of socks, 680 pounds of cotton and woolen yarn, 120 pieces of braid, 50 pairs of shirts, 280 pairs of blankets, 30 samples of thread, 100 samples of dyestuffs, 50 samples oils; machines, and their various parts, 400; carpeting, 600 yards, and not less than 32,000 yards of all descriptions of cloth.

The Treasurer of Dodge county, Nebraska, advertises all the Union Pacific Railroad lands in that county for sale for delinquent taxes on them.

All the Freshmen class at Amherst College this year were conditioned on spelling—forty-eight out of the eighty-three applications at West Point were rejected because they could not spell correctly.

The story that our Government has established a protectorate over San Domingo, has no foundation in executive or legislative action.

Secretary Boutwell, in regard to "sea letters," orders his officers to be careful to scrutinize the *bona fide* character of the purchase of foreign vessels by citizens of the United States before according bills of toll and giving the certificate of records.

STATE NEWS.

Simeon Lord, a well known manufacturer of Delaware county, dropped dead on Monday last at his residence in Kingsessing.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company have commenced grading the ground for fifty new ovens at Connellsville. This company has over three hundred acres of coal, and it is their intention to build fifty additional ovens next summer, thus making the largest works on the river.

There are two married couples in Montgomery county who have lived in peace and harmony for sixty years, and they are "just as hale and hearty as ever they were."

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says John Smith, of Bakertown, is ninety-eight years of age, and frequently walks from home to Monongahela City, a distance of six miles, and back the same day. He is a soldier of the war of 1812, and was with General Jackson at New Orleans. He says he feels as well as he did thirty years ago.

A little daughter of Mr. Martin, of Somerset, who was sick, was given a small pocket knife to induce her to take her medicine. In the absence of the mother the little girl swallowed the knife, and when asked where it was she replied "that she put it down her throat." The girl is about three and a half years old.

The Pottsville *Journal* of Monday says that the operators in the Schuylkill region are all preparing to resume work, and that nearly all the collieries will be started during this week if no further difficulty occurs. The men are flocking back to the region in large numbers, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of work, but the *Journal* intimates that some of the agreements made to secure the resumption of work will not be lived up to by the men, and that they were not intended to be when they were made.

A storekeeper at Hawley, Luzerne county, beat his wife nearly to death with an iron bar, because she failed to charge a customer enough by twenty cents for some article he had purchased. He would have murdered her outright, we suppose, if the amount had been five cents more.

Rev. Samuel McFerran, for upwards of forty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Congruity, died at his residence in Blairsville, on Monday morning last, of dysentery. Last fall he resigned his pastoral charge on account of declining health, and removed to Blairsville. His age was about seventy-five years.

The Jordan rolling mills at Allentown were sold last week to the Glen Iron Company for $140,000, and work has been resumed there.

There had been rafted from the Susquehanna boom from January 1st to July 28th, 575,978 logs and 118,218,141 feet board measure.

On Thursday of last week Rev. H. E. F. Voight and wife, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, celebrated their golden wedding. A large number of friends and relatives were present.

THE black labor of the South, even more than the white labor of the North, has been brought into competition with the cheap labor of the Chinamen. It is instructive to note how philosophically the negro takes it and what an example of practical wisdom he sets for his fellow-citizens. A correspondent from the line of the new railroad now building from Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Meridian, Alabama, where Chinamen are working, says an ancient African told him in answer to the question, "What do most of the hands think about it?" "Oh, well, they don't care how many comes. We can all get work somewhere, if they don't want us here. But they want us. They would not turn one of us off for four of them fellows with the tails swung to their heads. They didn't get them because we wouldn't work, but because they couldn't get enough of us."

Again, the New Orleans *Republican* says of the Chinamen working on the Millandon sugar plantation:

"We had some opportunity to learn what the colored man thinks of his new competitor, and how far they are likely to harmonize together. One man said that the plentifulness of Chinese labor would have the effect of stirring up some of the lazy folks, and make them open their eyes when they found that labor was so plentiful; that they could no longer loaf until the meal barrel was empty and the last fat side gone, and then go to work for some one who was glad to get them.

"Another said no decent colored man need trouble himself about John Chinaman, 'cause you see, boss, dat any man's got a head on his shoulders an's willin' to use de arms an' leg, kin allus git work in dis country, caze dare allus plenty to do.' One old auntie, who looked as if born in the year one, said the Chinese 'very good people, don't do nuffin to nobody; mind der own bisness.'

"Generally there was no feeling of jealousy among the colored folks in the neighborhood of the Chinese, and the prospect seems to promise success."

That's the true view of the case. There's always plenty to do somewhere in this country for those that will do so.

AMONG the tribes in the Indian Territory the Creeks are of great importance, numbering 12,000, besides 2,500 colored people, all full citizens. One from among them says: "They have a government of their own, hold offices, support schools and furnish annuities. They obtain a livelihood by means of agriculture and stock raising. Their dwellings are chiefly log houses, but many of them are commodious and pleasantly situated. They have two steam and one water mill, and others are soon to be erected. There are sufficient ferries on the rivers for the accommodation of all travel. Their government is modeled after the government of the States, having a constitution and laws, printed both in English and in their native language, and they have regular courts and jury trials. They are considered the most temperate people in the world, and will permit no intoxicating liquors to be brought to their nation. The majority of the people attend religious meetings frequently, and many of them are members of churches. They are making rapid progress in all the arts of civilization. They desire only to be let alone, have the Government fulfill all its stipulations, and pay them their annuities. Neither they nor their true friends wish the different tribes to unite in one government, because such a union would bring together tribes speaking at least four different languages. It would of course be unjust to send to their Legislature only those who speak English, especially as some of the most influential men of each tribe understand little or no English."

FROM THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

Cresson Springs—New Improvements—Guests from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago—Sources of Amusement.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESSON SPRINGS, August 5, 1870.

Among the many delightful summer resorts of which your readers have, from time to time, been fully posted, a brief account of the mountain resorts, so easy of access to your city, may be found acceptable and interesting. The Cresson Springs, situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, one hundred and two miles from Pittsburgh, is the most fashionable and best managed resort of the Allegheny Mountains. The hotel accommodations are complete, while the cottages are laid out in fine taste, connected by elegant walks and drives, rendering the whole picturesque and health inspiring.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Cresson has been so often described, the medical properties of its waters and the pure, bracing atmosphere are so well known, that your correspondent deems it superfluous to undertake its re-writing, and will confine this letter to the many improvements and additions which have been made during the past year. Since last season a beautiful drive around the sixty acres which enclose the main hotel and cottages, one mile and a quarter in circumference, has been constructed, and adds greatly to the pleasures of the numerous guests.

The culinary department has been entirely reconstructed by the addition of the latest French inventions and improvements. The kitchen, pantry, heating apparatus, range's &c. &c., combine to make it one of the most complete cooking arrangements in the country, as they facilitate the preparation of the good thing under which the tables groan. The spacious dining hall, which has also been enlarged, seats over four hundred and fifty guests, and to furnish meals a new kitchen was required. The cooking is done by means of steam, and the tea and coffee are prepared by a patent French process after the guest seats himself at the table. The side dishes, queensware, &c., are kept continually heated previous to being placed before guests. Of course the baking and roasting is prepared by ranges, two rows of which are located in the rear of this model kitchen.

A new and extensive laundry has also been erected since last season. They are on the most modern plans, and with latest patent machinery. One of the machines, the "Centrical Clothes Wringer," is worthy of mention. The clothes, after passing through patent washing machines, are packed into the wringer, when the machine is started. The wringer makes 1,000 evolutions per minute, and after a few minutes they are nearly ready for ironing.

The capacity of this popular resort is for four hundred guests; but the present season includes the highest number of people that ever applied for quarters at the hotel and cottages. Your correspondent is assured by the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. G. W. Mullen, that so far this season, over seven hundred applicants have been turned away for want of accommodation—an evidence of the able management of the hotel, and also of the increasing popularity of the Allegheny Mountains as a summer resort.

Among the guests during the past week registered at the springs are the following:

Pittsburgh—John C. Dodge, Allan B. Newell, L. J. Blanchard, Beverly Jones, J. A. Phillips, B. Bakewell, Jr., and lady; A. R. McClean, Jas. Laughlin, T. D. Rutledge, David E. Jack, T. Brent Swearingen, C. A. Barchfield, Jr.; R. W. Mackey, J. B. Dorrington, Mrs. Jennie H. Steel, Miss Florence Coleman, Miss Emily Burrey, Miss Shannon, J. D. Johnston and lady, C. S. Whitehead, Jake Rothchild, R. H. Davis.

Allegheny City is largely represented. Among others here are J. Harrison, R. B. Francis, Ed. Groetzinger, J. Einstein, Mrs. H. P. Swartz, Miss Virginia White.

Among the number from Philadelphia we find the following names: Mayor Fox, Dr. Norris, the distinguished surgeon; M. Baird, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; H. H. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, C. H. Swearengen, P. A. Jordan, W. A. Graham and lady, D. P. Dietrich, E. S. Kerkeslage and family, Mrs. Wm. Massey, J. B. Griffin, W. H. Richardson, C. C. Taylor, C. T. Grill, H. K. Boyer, J. W. Schomaker and lady, G. C. Willis, J. K. Wilkins, Jr.

A large number of the guests hail from Chicago, among whom are G. M. Pullman, of sleeping car notoriety; Thomas L. Kimball, H. Gilberts, E. Rubel, J. Wolf, C. R. Smith and family, J. McK. Sawyer, S. S. Rooney, S. W. Winslow, Chas. D. Ralya.

The following ladies and gentlemen, together with their families, occupy cottages: Gov. Dennison, Judge Jewett, Mrs. Judge Jones, Wm. Thaw, G. B. Edwards, D. Park, James Laughlin, G. M. Pullman, M. Baird, H. H. Houston, and Dr. Norris.

Among other features looking to the health, comfort and entertainment of the guests, are bath houses, bowling and billiard saloons, a gymnasium, croquet, etc., etc. Each evening after the cloth is removed, dancing commences in the dining hall. A brass and string band from Philadelphia is engaged for the season, which furnishes music both day and evening. A splendid livery stable is also connected with the hotel, the stock of which belongs to livery men in Philadelphia. The guest can hire as gay an outfit as could be furnished in the city.

Taken as a whole, the Mountain House, better known as Cresson Springs, is the most delightful, enjoyable summer retreat in the country, and those who are fortunate enough to secure rooms this season speak in terms of high praise of the hotel and its connections and affable clerk, Mr. Barr, of Pittsburgh, and the popular proprietor, Mr. G. W. Mullin. J. R.

A PITTSBURGHER AFLOAT.

Porpoises and Their Movements—Fourth of July on Shipboard—Newfoundland Fog Banks, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ATLANTIC OCEAN,
STEAMER COLUMBIA, July 4, 1870.

This morning brings with it an excessively sultry atmosphere, which, combined with the reflection of the sun on the waters, renders it equally unpleasant both above and below deck. As I write we are passing through a school of fish, apparently one or two miles long. They are the well known porpoise, whose movements in the water resemble the peculiarities of a flock of sheep. One jumps out of the water and turns and plunges in again, making the segment of a circle, when in turn the whole squad or school follow their leader in continuous succession, making to me a most novel and interesting sight.

As we pass to dinner, we are reminded on every hand of our national holiday. At the entrance to and in the saloon itself, flags are displayed in profusion; the roasts and other dishes are decorated with eagles, emblems, mottoes, &c., the sight of which warms our hearts and brought the glow of country to our cheeks. In the evening the steward quietly passed around, whispering in the ear that the captain wishes to see us below. Soon we are again collected in the saloon, where we find the tables spread and covered with every dainty the vessel could afford. All are invited to partake, and for two hours we entered into the enjoyment and spirit of the occasion. Song and story, wit and repartee, humor and toasts loosed the tongues and lightened the hearts (the heads as well in some instances) of all present. A closing address, appropriate and full of patriotism, was delivered by Rev. Huntington, of Quincy, Illinois, who in a beautiful and eloquent manner wound up the proceedings of what to all was a pleasant and long to be remembered evening.

We are now in the vicinity of the well known banks of Newfoundland. The vessel is surrounded by a dense fog, and the atmosphere is unpleasant and sensibly cold. During the night the steam whistle is kept sounding at short intervals, the look-out is constantly on the alert, and the captain never leaves the deck, and now, Friday noon, the fog continues, while the look-out, the captain and steam whistle are still in active service. This afternoon we ran within speaking distance of a fleet of fishing smacks, the fear of running down some of whom is the great object of dread to the mind of our captain, and requires constant care and watchfulness to prevent.

Saturday noon finds us some two hundred and fifty miles east of the banks, and the fog, which stuck tightly to us for the last two days, has within the past hour disappeared. On yesterday three whales swam close to the ship and kept us company for some time, frequently presenting a fine view as they rose to the surface.

The news now is that on Friday we will get to Moville, a point on the Irish coast near to Londonderry, where the vessel touches to put off passengers, and where the writer must for the present leave you, with the promise of again dropping you a line at an early day.
ZEPHER.

EXECUTION OF JOHN REAL.

The Scene at the Tombs—The Rope Cut while the Doomed Man Was Still at His Devotions—A Sad Mistake.

On the 3d of July, 1868, after a series of conflicts between them, citizen John Real shot policeman John Smedick, and, after trial, was sentenced to be hung August 2d, 1869. Various political and legal delays continually postponed the execution, and it did not finally take place until Friday last, the 5th inst. During the last fortnight thousands of New York citizens have petitioned Governor Hoffman for a mitigation of the sentence, or at least for respite in its execution, but he insisted that the law should take its course. From the *Sun's* report of the dreadful scene we learn that everything was done with the utmost decorum, very few spectators being admitted into the yard of the Tombs when the execution took place. A few minutes before nine o'clock, the hour fixed, Real calmly and collectedly prepared his neck for the fatal noose, which was put about it in his cell. All being ready, Real kissed the small black crucifix in his hands, and started voluntarily forward. He passed out with a quick, determined step, which gave the priests much ado to keep up with him, and prevented the Deputy Sheriffs from forming in line; indeed Real had to stop a minute to permit the rest of the procession to get up with him. He held an ebony crucifix, with a brass image of the Saviour, in his hands, on which he kept his eyes fixed with a reverent air, his lips moving slightly in prayer as he walked. After a prayer upon the scaffold, the executioner fastened the noose to the rope. Father Duranquet was then, at 9:03, just about to give him the crucifix to kiss, when suddenly, without warning, a dull thud was heard, and Real's body flew up to the height of six or seven feet toward the right, and bounded down more than a foot, the rope sinking deep into his flesh, and the knot slipping like lightning around to the hollow in the back of the neck. The priests just escaped being knocked down, and retired sorrowfully to the corner in the rear.

A look of horror instantly transfixed every countenance; strong men threw their arms before their faces to shut out the horrid sight, and some fairly groaned in terror.

The black cap had not been pulled down over Real's face, and all the agony of a violent death was about to be seen in the contortions of his countenance. It seems that it had been agreed upon that Under Sheriff Stevens should first raise his hand as a signal to draw down the black cap, and afterward should wave his hand for the cutting of the rope. While standing with his hat in one hand and his handkerchief in the other, awaiting the end of the religious ceremonies, a fly happened to light upon his nose, and he unconsciously raised his handkerchief to brush it away. The hangman in the box saw what he took to be the signal, and struck a blow which not only severed the rope, but sank deep into the sleeper below. Mr. Stevens was horrorstruck. He wrung his hands, and went to the reporter's desk, exclaiming, "It was not my fault; it was the fault of that man there," pointing to the executioner.

The expression of the doomed man's face as he went into the air was one which will haunt those who saw it to their dying day. Both eyes and the mouth opened wide, and the features wore a mingled look of intense fear and reproach. When he fell his body turned quickly to the left, his eyes still open and looking apparently at the crowd around him, while the noise of the air gurgling in his throat could be distinctly heard. He then swung slowly to the right; his eyes closed, and then opened twice with difficulty, a film gathering over them, and then shut forever; his hands fell heavily from his breast to his sides, and twitched two or three times and were still; his body raised itself convulsively thrice and then hung limp. He was then slowly lowered to within a foot of the ground, and the front of the cap was pulled over his eyes, in answer to a deprecatory hiss from the spectators.

He hung still for a minute or two, and then his legs came together four or five times. After that he never moved. His death was one of the quickest and easiest of the kind on record; after three seconds he was insensible. At 9:14, exactly seventeen minutes after the rope was cut, his heart ceased to beat, and justice was satisfied.

COTTON SPINNING IN RUSSIA.

An Industry Employing 767 Manufactories and 150,000 Operatives, with the Most Magnificent Factory Buildings in the World—Some Interesting Facts.

"Russia bids fair to become in time one of the greatest cotton manufacturing countries of the world," is the surprising announcement made in a Frankfort letter to the Chicago *Republican*.

This is a direct result of our war, during which the Russian spinners began to manufacture Bokhara, Persian and Indian cotton, which they now use for cheap stuffs in preference to any other. This industry now employs 180,000 working people and its products amount to 150,000,000 rubles ($20,000,000) yearly. It occupies the most magnificent factories for the carrying on of cotton industry which are to be found in the whole world; even the English factories, as regards size and the amount of labor performed, stand behind the Russians.

The buildings alone of the Kranholm Joint Stock Manufactory (near Narva) cost 5,000,000 rubles, contain 1,500 looms, and 163,120 spindles, to which 70,000 more are being added. Four turbines of 3,840 horse-power drive the machinery and 4,200 people are employed. In St. Petersburg there are four such factories, each paying net dividends of 20 to 30 per cent. One "cotton lord" named Chudow owns a spinning factory nearly as large as that at Kranholm, and besides carries on weaving, the manufacture of chintz and cotton-velvet, dyeing, and bleaching, employing in all 35,000 people. Morosow, another "cotton lord," has factories annually producing goods worth 6,848,000 rubles, furnishes gratuitous medical services for his sick employees, and builds them hospitals and schools. Of the seventy-two cotton manufactories represented in the National Industrial Exhibition of St. Petersburg, there are twenty-eight which produce yearly stuffs to the value of from one to seven million of rubles, and these employ 48,000 more hands than they did five years ago. This great industry has its chief seat in the central provinces of the empire—in the Baltic provinces to the north, the provinces of Kalongo and Rissan to the south, and Moscow, Vladimir and Iver in the center, though Finland does a large share, and the productions of the Finnish looms are said to take precedence of those of the Russian manufactories, so far as taste and quality are concerned. It is a fact worthy of note that Russia begins to be enumerated among the cotton-producing countries. There are some very good specimens of cotton which has been cultivated in Caucasia on view at the exhibition at St. Petersburg. The climate of Caucasia is quite well qualified for the cultivation of this plant, especially those districts lying between the Kur and the Aras, which, in this respect, are all that could be wished. Up to the present time, however, only the initial efforts have been made for the cultivation of cotton, so that as yet no very sanguine expectations can be indulged in, especially as the plantations already laid out are only a few years old. Every possible care is given to the development of the cotton cultivation in these trans-Caucasian regions, but there are many who, from the known qualities of the Russians, still doubt of their final success.

But even though Russia should fail to have a reliable cotton supply from Caucasia, she can make sure of an almost inexhaustible supply from Central Asia. Concerning these cotton-growing regions, the *Russian Invalide* recently contained the following information: In the neighborhood of Tashkend and Khojend, American cotton grows and comes to maturity; still the cultivation of this plant, as being somewhat new, has reached no particular result. The cotton of Bokhara, which, by careful cultivation and cleansing, approaches some sorts of American, is better than that of Tashkend or Khojend. The cultivation of cotton is also much developed in Khokan, and it is distinguished for its proportionally high quality. The poorest is grown in the province of Tchemkend. The greatest harvest of cotton is usually procured in Bokhara, the smallest in the southern districts of Turkestan. The imperfection of the means of cleansing takes from the Bokhara cotton a great part of its value. Russia receives raw cotton almost exclusively from Turkestan, Khokan, Khiva, and Bokhara, a great part of which again returns to Central Asia as cotton fabrics. The importation of cotton has increased nine fold within the last eleven years, which shows the necessity of the Bokhara cotton to the Russian manufacturers. During the last six years especially, the importation has increased to a very great extent. The quality of cotton annually produced in Central Asia amounts to more than five millions of poods, (a pood equals 36 pounds averdupois,) of which two millions come from Bokhara, 500,000 from Khiva, 300,000 from Khokan, and 500,000 from the country along the Amu-Darja.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is about to erect a massive stone building, two stories high, and over a hundred feet long, at Cornell University, intending it for the mechanic arts, and as a gift to the University.

Archbishop Purcell is expected to return from the Ecumenical Council at Rome in a few days, and great preparations are being made in Cincinnati for his reception. Special trains are to leave the city for New York and Dayton. On arriving he will be met at the depot by the various religious societies belonging to the Roman Catholic churches of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, and he will be escorted through the streets to his residence.

A Berlin letter gives the following sketch of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern: "The Prince is an amiable man, without a trace of pride on account of his name and royal descent. He and his two brothers, Charles and Anthony, were strictly brought up by their father. They embraced the military career, and Leopold has risen to the rank of Colonel in the Prussian Guards, but being always passionately fond of scientific studies, philosophy and history, he devoted to these pursuits most of the leisure hours, in Dusseldorf, Berlin and Potsdam, which his brother officers spent in amusements. It is a characteristic of the Prince to treat every one with the greatest urbanity, no matter what his station in life may be, and his good nature is the more prepossessing because it is free from anything like affectation. Always polite toward ladies, he is passionately attached to his mother. The great wealth of the father permitted the sons to indulge in every sort of enjoyment, and yet they were remarkable for their simple style of living. All the members of the family are liberal in their political convictions."

Rev. Sella Morton, a colored preacher in Washington, has been appointed a special agent of the Post-office Department, and assigned to duty in the South.

Murat Halstead's letters from Europe have begun to appear in the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

S. S. Conant, formerly managing editor of the New York *Times*, is now editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., stepped from the deck of the Dauntless into the sanctum of the *Herald*. He assumed the duties of editor-in-chief of that journal the day after his arrival.

Lady Franklin, after a few days' visit at Long Branch, will make a tour in New England.

The widow of Marshal Niel, although in perfectly good circumstances, exercises a most despicable parsimony. The correspondent of a Vienna paper says that one day lately, in walking about the city, she noticed some beautiful roses in the window of a *concierge*. "Will you sell them to me?" she asked. Even a concierge is sometimes subject to fits of gallantry mingled with patriotism. "No, madame," was the reply; "but I shall be proud if you will accept them as a present from me." The lady graciously accepted the gift, and the honest concierge carried the flowers to her house with his own hand. Whereupon this gentle lady thanked him, and taking out her purse offered him the munificent sum of two copper sous, at the same time saying to the adjutant of the late Marshal, who was standing near her, "One must do something for such people!" Beside other large sources of revenue, she had but just received an additional pension of 12,000 francs.

Hon. Albert Morgan, a white Republican Senator of Mississippi, was married last Wednesday night, at Jackson, Mississippi, to Miss Carrie Highgate, colored. The couple left for Cleveland, Morgan's former home. Morgan was formerly Colonel of a Michigan regiment.

Miss Esther Hedge, a Switzerland county, Indiana, farmer's daughter, reads, writes, and speaks readily seven different languages.

Bierstadt's last painting, "The Emeral Pool—White Mountains," is called in many respects his best.

W. H. Hooper, Mormon candidate for Congress in Utah, has about 11,500 majority in a vote of about 14,000.

Brigham Young's official Church Journal denies that Dr. Newman was challenged there to discuss the question or doctrine of polygamy.

Walt Whitman is the only man in New York, excepting the police, that rides free in all the stages.

Senator Revels has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the hoisting of a new United States flag over the Louisville Marine Hospital on the 20th inst.

County Fairs in Ohio.

Following is a list of times and places of holding county fairs in Ohio this fall:

Andover, Ashtabula county	Sept. 7, 9
Ashtabula, Jefferson	Sept. 14, 16
Augusta, Carroll county	Sept. 26, 28
Belmont, Belmont county	Sept. 14, 16
Clinton county, Blanchester	Aug. 30, Sept. 2
Cincinnati Industrial, Cincinnati	Oct. 15
Champaign, Urbana	Oct. 4, 6
Clarindon, Geauga county	Sept. 21, 23
Clarke, Springfield	Oct. 11, 13
Clermont, Bantam	Sept. 6, 9
Clermont, Boston	Sept. 13, 16
Columbiana, New Lisbon	Sept. 21, 23
Conneaut, Conneaut	Sept. 21, 23
Crawford, Bucyrus	Oct. 4, 7
Cuyahoga, Cleveland	Sept. 6, 9
Darke, Greenville	Sept. 21, 24
Delaware, Delaware	Oct. 6, 7
Defiance, Defiance	Oct. 6, 7
Erie, Sandusky	Sept. 27, 30
Franklin, Columbus	Sept. 6, 9
Geauga, Burton	Sept. 6, 9
Greene, Xenia	Sept. 6, 9
Hamilton, Carthage	Sept. 6, 9
Harrison, Cadiz	Sept. 28, 30
Hardin, Kenton	Sept. 29, Oct. 1
Jamestown, Greene county	Aug. 30, Sept. 2
Lake, Painesville	Sept. 28, 30
Lorain, Elyria	Oct. 4, 6
Mechanicsburg, Champaign county	Sept. 5, 8
Medina, Medina	Sept. 28, 30
Morgan, McConnellsville	Oct. 4, 6
Meigs, Rock Spring	Sept. 14, 16
Muskingum, Zanesville	Sept. 21, 23
Northern Ohio, Cleveland	Oct. 4, 6
Orrville, Wayne county	Oct. 12, 14
Portage, Ravenna	Sept. 28, 30
Richfield, Summit county	Sept. 28, 30
Richland, Mansfield	Oct. 4, 6
Seneca, Tiffin	Sept. 27, 30
Seville, Medina county	Oct. 4, 6
Summit, Akron	Oct. 4, 7
Tuscarawas, Canal Dover	Sept. 27, 30
Union, Marysville	Sept. 27, 30
Warren, Lebanon	Sept. 21, 23
Wellington, Lorain county	Oct. 7, 10
Wayne, Wooster	Sept. 28, 30

A LETTER from Rome, written the day after the test vote on the Infallibility dogma, thus exhibits the state of feeling in regard to the result: "The majority, with the Pope at their head, were persuaded that the opposition would be slight, for at an audience which he gave last Monday to the Archbishop of Paris who declared that the strength of the minority was considerable, His Holiness replied that it would not be more than 12 or 14. So, too, said the unwearied English Coryphæus of the majority, "Things are going on very well; there will not be more than 10 or 12 in opposition;" while another father supposed there might be six. You may then imagine the dismay of the Infallibilists when the numbers were declared 451 Placet, 92 Non-placet, 65 Placet juxta modum, and 90 who abstained from voting, making in round numbers 250 who more or less strongly, directly or indirectly, displayed an indisposition to support the personal Infallibility of the Pope. The astonishment and dismay were great. Cardinal Bilio, said a Bishop whom I know, was quite overcome and seemed to be on the point of fainting, while the minority were exultant, and bore themselves as if they had obtained a great and glorious victory."

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway, Via Liverpool.

Liverpool is a flourishing town in Columbiana county, Ohio. It contains about 3,500 inhabitants, is situated on the north bank of the Ohio river, and on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, about forty-four miles west of Pittsburgh. It is well supplied with good water, and the location healthful. The town is mostly built upon a beautiful plane, and is surrounded by a delightful country, rich in minerals such as coal, building stone, and inexhaustible quantities of potter's or fire clay. Its inhabitants will compare very favorably with those of any other town on the continent for industry, enterprise and intelligence.

Liverpool boasts of her nineteen potteries, seventeen of which manufacture yellow and Rockingham queensware, and two manufacture stoneware. The town also contains twenty-five grocery stores, seven dry goods stores, three clothing stores, three drug and hardware stores, two tinware and stove stores, two furniture stores, seven churches, two two printing offices, two hotels, one steam grist mill, two planing mills, one saw mill, and one of the finest school houses in this part of the State.

We would particularly call the attention of the public to the seventeen large manufactories of Liverpool Queensware. These potting establishments employ directly and indirectly about fifteen hundred persons, the products of whose labor are sent to all the States east of the Rocky mountains, and will eventually be sent to California and the West India Islands, and as the result of the enterprise of her citizens, the natural advantages of her position, the inexhaustible supply of material in her immediate vicinity suited to the manufacture of Liverpool queensware, and also with the supply of mechanical labor in this particular branch of business, she must necessarily and absolutely become the great potting district of America. This statement, to some persons, may seem extravagant, but the results will in time prove the conclusions of the writer.

But as railroads seem to be the great enterprises which occupy the attention of the public, we may be excused for referring to them in connection with this article. As heretofore stated, Liverpool is situated on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The manufactories and other business interests of the place contribute a very large amount of freight to said road. We think we are correct in stating that she contributes more in tonnage (leaving out coal and iron) than any other town upon the line of the road. But our manufacturers desire additional particulars for shipping their wares.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company are now engaged in searching for the most eligible route from Pittsburgh West. We would therefore call their attention to that by the way of Liverpool. As quick time must be the great object, distance must necessarily have much to do with the location of railroads. A small or even great additional expense in constructing a road is of but little importance in comparison to the advantages of shortening the distance between given points determined upon. Railroads are built not only for the present, but for all future time, and therefore distance and time must, at least for great through lines, be of great importance.

We see it stated in a communication to the COMMERCIAL that the distance, according to a recent survey, is from

Akron to Pittsburgh, miles	119
Canton to Pittsburgh, miles	111

By way of comparison of distance, we would state that by a late survey, the distance from Canton to Liverpool is about 48 miles; from Liverpool *via* river to Pittsburgh, 44 miles, making the distance from Canton *via* Liverpool to Pittsburgh 92 miles. By crossing the river at one of the islands immediately above Liverpool, the distance to Pittsburgh can be shortened about eight miles, leaving the distance from Canton *via* Liverpool to Pittsburgh 84 miles. By an examination of the map any person can see that Liverpool is nearly on a direct line from Pittsburgh to Canton. According to a late survey made from Canton to the Ohio river immediately above Liverpool, the grade can be made at less than fifty feet in any one mile of the line. We would therefore say the route from Pittsburgh *via* Liverpool is practical beyond doubt, is of much shorter distance than any other route surveyed, and therefore should be adopted.
OBSERVER.

ALABASTRINE,
A FINE TOILET POWDER,
AT
RANKIN'S
DRUG STORE,
44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED,
AND
LIGHT FIGURED SILKS,
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls.
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY.

McClarran & McKennan,
85 MARKET STREET,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,
Jobbers
OF
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, AND DYES,
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN THE ABOVE LINE TO
Country Storekeepers.

They are now receiving a large Stock for the SPRING TRADE, purchased at the present very low rate of Gold, and are prepared to sell at prices far below former rates. Their Stock for Jobbing Customers comprises every article in the line of
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
DYES, SPICES,
AND OILS,
That are usually kept in a Country Store, and will be found of the very best quality. We desire to call special attention to our Stock of
INDIGO,
Which is the very best imported, and sure to give satisfaction. We also keep perfectly
Pure Potash and Soda-Ash,
Of the Very Highest Tests.

☞ Country Merchants desirous of purchasing Goods of the best quality at a low figure will find it to their advantage to call at the above named House.

☞ Agents for HANCE BROTHERS AND WHITE'S FLUID EXTRACTS and SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Also, LIPPINCOTT'S SODA WATER APPARATUS, cheaper and more handsome than any other make. ws

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862. Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not drawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JAS. PARK, Jr., S. H. HARTMAN, V. Presidents.
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A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mr3:h9

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Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3417 WALNUT STREET, West Philadelphia.
3*

INSURANCE.

102d
Semi-Annual
STATEMENT
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL,
$3,000,000 00
Losses Paid in 51 Years, $27,000,000
JULY 1, 1870.
ASSETS,
(AT MARKET VALUE)

Cash in hand and in Bank	$ 666,152 02
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	1,013,110 00
Bank Stock	1,463,090 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,348,707 50
Total	$5,744,378 66

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due and Unadjusted	$214,372 41

S. S. CARRIER,
AGENT,
63 FOURTH AVENUE.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL........$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL........President.
JNO. McDEVITT........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY........Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, George A. Berry, Wm. H. Forsyth, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Rowson, R. H. Palmer, David M. Smith, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, Geo. W. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY........President.
WM. A. SHEPARD........Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, F. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Capt. Thos. Snowden, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Bingham, Wm. A. Rodgers.
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John E. Parke, Jared M. Brush, Wm. F. Lang, C. H. Love, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vankirk, James D. Verner, Samuel McCrickart, Charles Arbuckle.
WM. PHILLIPS........President.
JOHN WATT........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER........Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK........President.
WM. P. HERBERT........Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD........General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Cash Capital........$200,000.
Cash Assets July 1, 1870, $550,734 90.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
E. L. ELLISON, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. wfk

CONFECTIONERY.

SUNDRIES.

400 bbls. Standard and Coffee Refined Sugars.
500 dozen New Canned Peas.
200 boxes Layer Raisins.
100 boxes Valencia Raisins.
50 cases Half and Quarter Can Sardines.
800 dozen 1 lb. Cove Oysters.
200 dozen 2 lb. Cove Oysters.
300 boxes Scaled Herring.
25 frails Dates.
150 bags Almonds, Filberts, Naple Walnuts and Cream Nuts.
20 bbls. Pecans.
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street.

CLOTHING.

AUGUST, 1870
CLOSING SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Now Offering at Great Bargains
Gray & Logan,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
211 LIBERTY STREET.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by all Druggists. eod

HENRY REA, JR.,
Produce Commission Merchant
In Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
Orders for Shipping promptly attended to.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird
112 SECOND AVENUE,
Invites the attention of the Trade, to the Largest and Freshest Stock of
Teas, Coffees and Spices
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES.

F. SELLERS & CO.
CORNER PENN AND TENTH STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil
Have in Store and for Sale,
200 bbls. Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
4,000 pieces Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.

50 BBLS. EXTRA No. 1 LARD OIL
75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL
JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY
REESE OWENS
NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.
15,000 lbs Prime Bright Bacon Shoulders;
20,000 lbs Cincinnati Sugar Cured Shoulders;
10,000 lbs Ribbed Bacon Sides;
6,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides;
75 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands;
10 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef, best Cincinnati brands;
3,000 lbs Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, best Cincinnati brands;
10 dozen Sugar Cured Beef Tongues;
30 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

IN SEASON.

New Spiced Salmon,	White Clover Honey,
Fresh Cove Oysters,	Boneless Sardines,
Spiced Oysters,	Potted Game,
Pickled Oysters,	Deviled Ham,
Sugar Cured Hams,	Deviled Turkey,
Beef Tongues,	Deviled Tongue,
Dried Beef,	Deviled Lobster.

20 kits of extra fine MESS MACKEREL, just received and for sale by
GEORGE W. M'CLURE
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered Free.

New Orleans Sugars
300 hhds Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar.
200 bbls Choice N. O. Molasses.
The above Sugars are well drained, and the attention of the Trade generally invited.
JOHN M'DEVITT,
NO. 6 MARKET STREET.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK........JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	3:10 a m	Fast Line	12:10 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	*Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex	10:40 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac	10:20 a m	Brin'n AcNo.1	7:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	11:51 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:30 a m
Wall's No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	9:40 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 3	1:20 p m
Wall's Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Wall's No. 4	5:50 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac	5:10 p m	Brinton No. 2	6:20 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:00 p m	Wall's Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
		Wilkinsburg Ac	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further particulars apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:28 p m	Express	3:10 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No. 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:20 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No. 2	6:20 p m	Springd'le No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:30 a. m. Returning, leave Allegheny City at 12:50 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:00 p. m.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	12:08 p m
Erie & Y'gn Ex	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Chicago Ex	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	2:58 p m	Erie & Y'gn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex	3:08 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	7:08 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:33 p m	Chi&StLouis Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:13 a m	Beaver FallsAc	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:38 a m
New Castle Ac	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	2:43 p m
BeaverFalls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express arrives daily.
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY. PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:18 p m
Southern Express	3:23 p m	12:13 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:28 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:28 a m	7:33 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.
The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	6:15 p m	8:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:30 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac	7:10 a m	Glenwood Ac	8:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:05 a m	WestNewt'n Ac	8:35 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:55 p m
Braddocks Ac	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:30 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 a m

Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY,
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE [illegible] BRANDS,
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
☞ Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 6, 1870.

Although another week has passed, says the New York *Financial Chronicle*, and brought with it the news of an actual outbreak of hostilities between the opposing armies, the prevailing tone among our business men is still one of great uncertainty. The question now most earnestly discussed among them, is not so much as to the possible effects of war upon our commercial interests, as it is in regard to the probable duration of the war itself. Will it be terminated in a few weeks, or, at farthest, in a few months; or will the struggle be a long and desperate one, ultimately involving the other great powers of Europe in its complications?

The best opinion upon this subject can, at the present moment, be founded only upon the probabilities of the situation, but there seems to be some weight in the fact that several of the leading German bankers of this city have recently been shaping their operations in such a way as to apparently show that they believe in a speedy termination of the war, and reaction in gold and government securities to their former prices.

Whatever may be the course of the war, however, we should carefully guard against the practice, so common in times of financial excitement, of attributing to unusual and alarming causes those disturbances in the market, which really are nothing more than the ordinary and usual fluctuations of business or speculation. For instance, the export of specie, amounting perhaps to about $15,000,000 since the war excitement began, has been talked of as a very remarkable and alarming feature, while we find that in the five weeks following July 1, 1869, we exported about $8,000,000 of specie, and in the same period of 1868, about $11,000,000. There is naturally an outflow of gold to Europe at this period of the year, both in payment of the July coupons, and for the settlement of commercial balances.

A second point which must be considered in this connection is the large extent to which the markets on the continent, in England and in this country are controlled by speculators; and the temporary and spasmodic irregularities which they are continually working to produce, often with too much success, should not be mistaken for genuine and serious causes of alarm in regard to financial affairs. There has probably never been a time when the practice of speculating, not only in stocks and bonds, but also in produce, raw materials, manufactures, and in short, in almost every article known to commerce, was so general as it is at the present day, and this circumstance should be kept steadily in view by careful business men who desire to avoid injury to their legitimate interests through the speculations of others.

In taking a general view of the whole situation, we think it is decidedly more favorable than a week ago. It is true that the Bank of England has advanced her rate of interest to 6 per cent., but this is only a precautionary measure, to prevent rather than to remedy disaster; and the prospect now is of an increasing confidence in American securities and credit.

—The Government bond market is excessively dull, the transactions on investment account being most strictly nominal. The foreign bankers are buying some moderate amounts, and in some cases perhaps are making exchange against their purchases. The advance in the London market is attributed, in the best informed quarters, to a speculative movement connected with a corresponding speculation by foreign bankers here, and, as yesterday, the probabilities of peace are alleged as the basis for the operation.

—In the gold market the predominant feeling is *bearish*. The lull in military operations and the improvement in bonds at London, and in consols, are found favorable to the continued circulation of rumors of a probable peace, which some so far believe as to sell gold on the strength of them. The *short* interest is being in this way increased, and the leading rate has consequently ranged at from 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying to "flat."

—There is a lull in Wall street speculation, in the absence of important news from Europe. Some surprise is expressed at the continued export of specie, with 60 days' sterling at 109¾, the shipment to-day being $1,240,000. It appears that, owing to the caution of the Bank of England and of the large discount houses of London, time bills are to a certain extent unavailable, and some of the London bankers have in consequence requested their agents here to remit in specie or sight bills.

—Some of the railway stocks have been noticeably active and strong during the past few days. Large sales of Ohio and Mississippi were registered yesterday, and notwithstanding the price seemed to advance. Northwest preferred, Lake Shore and Reading have also shared in the spirit of activity.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	121¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110⅜
U. S. 10-40s	107⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109½
Union Pacific Railway	87½
Central Pacific Railway	92½
Currency sixes	10¾

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 6, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	94⅛	93⅞
Do Scrip	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅞
Erie	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
Harlem	......	132	......	132	......
Reading	96	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞
Michigan Cent'l	......	117⅛	......	117	......
Mich. Southern	91	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Illinois Central	......	131	......	131	......
Cleve. & Pitts	106⅛	106	106⅛	......	106⅛
Northwestern	82	81⅛	81⅛	82⅛	82⅛
Do preferred	84⅝	84⅝	85	84⅞	84⅞
Rock Island	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅛
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Do preferred	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
Wabash	......	48⅞	......	48⅞	......
Do preferred	......	72	......	72	......
Fort Wayne	......	92⅛	......	92⅞	92⅞
Ohio & Miss	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Chi. & Alton	......	116⅛	......	116	......
Alton pref	......	117⅛	......	117	......
Hartford & Erie	......	3½	......	3½	......
N. J. Central	......	101	......	101	......
Canton	......	62	......	62	......
W. U. Tel	......	34½	......	34½	......
Quicksilver	......	4½	......	4½	......
Pacific Mail	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Adams Express	......	67½	......	67½	......
Wells Fargo	......	13⅞	......	13⅞	......
American	......	42⅞	......	42⅞	......
United States	......	43⅞	......	43⅞	......
Gold	121⅛	121⅛	121	121	121⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93	93⅞	⅞	...
N. Y. Central scrip	88⅜	88⅞	½	...
Erie	20⅝	20⅞	¼	...
Reading	95⅝	95½	...	⅛
Lake Shore	90⅝	90⅜	...	¼
Harlem	......	......	...	...
Illinois Central	131	131	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	105⅛	106⅛	1	...
Northwestern	81⅛	82⅛	1⅛	...
Do. preferred	84⅝	84⅞	⅛	½
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅛	...	¼
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	...	...
Do. preferred	76⅞	76⅛	...	⅛
Wabash	48⅝	48⅛	...	½
Do. preferred	72	72	...	...
Fort Wayne	92½	92⅞	¼	...
Ohio and Miss	33⅞	33⅝	...	¼
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅝	...	...
Adams Express	67¼	67½	¼	...
Gold	121⅛	121⅛	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he buys and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, August 6, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demands. There was no excitement in regard to any of the leading articles. Dealers were disposed to purchase merely sufficient to meet their current wants. The general impression is that prices have reached their highest point. This naturally makes buyers cautious. Provisions—The market is well supplied [illegible] for this head. Prices [illegible] few changes for some [illegible] we have previously [illegible] a fair demand [illegible] fair extent. The [illegible] The stores are well [illegible] the mills. Both [illegible] doing at prices that [illegible]. The mills have as [illegible] fill. Groceries—The [illegible] tive, still there was a [illegible] largest inquiry being [illegible] present are well sup[illegible] qualities. Bacon—The [illegible] with a good demand [illegible] receipts for some days [illegible], however, no scarcity [illegible] reached their highest [illegible] wholesale prices un[illegible] as firm but no higher. [illegible] lots were: Soda [illegible] 3½c; refined, 55 [illegible] pearls, 9@9½c [illegible] was firm, the supply [illegible] The principal [illegible] descriptions which [illegible] amounts. Sales were [illegible] prices, ranging from $3 50, $4 50@5 50 ⅌ bbl. receipts were 53 bbls. The market at present favors holders.

BUTTER—We can report a very firm market, with a good demand for fresh roll at a slight advance; prime quality of fresh roll sold at 25@27c. Other qualities sold at 18@22c. The receipts were 64 pkgs.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case. other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8¼@8½c.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl: Louisville $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note. There was a good jobbing demand, and sales for the season were liberal. The following are the ruling figures as given us by leading dealers: Bacon Shoulders plain, in quantity 14½c; jobbing lots 15@15½c; Sugar Cured do 16½@17c; Sugar cured Hams, 25½@26c. Sides, ribbed, 17½@17¾c.; Clear 18½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c.; Dried Beef, canvassed S. C., 26c; Mess Pork, $31 25.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, 18c; half barrels and kegs, 19c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL—This article is a perfect drug, there being no purchasers. We omit figures, as it would be impossible to give correct ones.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply; we can report sales at 38@40c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

WHISKY—The market is firm and unchanged. We quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 02 ⅌ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

SWEET POTATOES—We notice small receipts of this delicious article of food from Maryland; prices are pretty steep, viz: $8 50@9 00 ⅌ bbl.

PEACHES—Are coming into market in good supply, the best quality reaching us from Baltimore. Prices range from $2@3 ⅌ box of 3 pecks.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market was firmer; holders are asking an advance. We are reported sales at $14, $16@18 ⅌ ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c: Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—The market has undergone but slight change; buyers are not so anxious to invest as they were some days since. Some buyers are disposed to hold off in hopes that lower prices will soon prevail. The receipts were—Oats, 672 sacks; rye, none; barley, 500 sacks; wheat, 1,178 sacks; corn, 377 sacks. Wheat was unquestionable the leading article. The mills were the principal receivers, and were not disposed to pay more than the following: Red winter $1 35@1 42; white $1 46@1 52 ⅌ bush. Oats were less fancied, although prices were no lower; sales were reported on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; the store rates were 57@58c. Rye was in better favor and holders contend that their turn will soon come; we reported sales at 90@95c, while certain dealers refuse to accept these figures. Corn is firmer under light receipts; sales were reported at 95@98c@$1 ⅌ bush for shelled. Barley—new spring may be quoted nominally at $1 ⅌ bush.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—There was an increased demand for cheese and a prime article meets with ready sale. Prices are firm with a fair business. We quote sales of Ohio Factory at 13c; Hamburg at 12c; Goshen at 14½c; Sweitzer at 18@19c ⅌ lb. The receipts were small.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $26@29 ⅌ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 75; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ⅌ cwt.

CHICKENS—The market is abundantly supplied with chickens, old and young, the latter selling freely at 50@60c per pair.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

FEED—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. We are reported sales at the following: Bran, $1 00; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $ 80 ⅌ bush. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

GROCERIES—We have nothing that is really new for our readers in regard to groceries. The demand was fair for the season, and sales were to a moderate extent at the following:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@11¼c; Havana, in boxes, 11¼@12½c; Molasses sugars 9¾@11¼c, being an advance of ¼c ⅌ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ⅌ gallon; Havemyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—The market remains steady with a fair jobbing demand at the following: Fancy $5 50 ⅌ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The market was quiet, with but little doing. Sales are made in a limited way at $1@1 10 ⅌ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c: halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. the supply was upwith the demand.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 6c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand, with a fair amount of sales. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 brings $1 25 per gallon; pure No 2, 90c.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Prices have been unform for some days. The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a good business. The mills are in receipt of large quantities of wheat, and are running to their full capacity. The current rates were as follows: Choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ⅌ lb. The mill rates are: ***, green brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 90; **, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; *, red brand, bbls $7 80, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25 Rye flour has advanced; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing. Prices are weak, but no lower. Sales are reported at 15@16c ⅌ dozen.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

SEEDS—The market was without change; the was no demand for timothy or clover, and prices are too uncertain to quote; flax seed held at $2 20 ⅌ bush, with more sellers than buyers.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¾c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

BERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied, and housekeepers and others are purchasing freely. Sales were made at a variety of prices, being dependent upon the supply and demand as well as the freshness and flavor of the berries. We quote them nominal at $1, $1 25@1 40.

POTATOES—The receipts still continue liberal, and sales are made at $2 25@2 75@3 50 per bbl.

TOMATOES—Supply fair. Prices are nominal at $2@2 25 ⅌ bushel.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet for some time with sales to the trade at 80@85c ⅌ lb.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 8, 1870.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per river & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 1	4,196	49	2,527
Tuesday, August 2	7,271	......	907
Wednesday, August 3	8,266	530	1,411
Thursday, August 4	2,778	......	1,284
Friday, August 5	13,888	1,218	4,448
Saturday, August 6	5,917	524	3,450
Total for week	42,316	2,321	14,027
Since Jan. 1	624,499	87,953	282,213
To August 6, 1870	666,815	90,274	302,240
Same time 1869	494,911	73,720	241,869
Same time 1868	698,346	99,181	283,287

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was a dull one, being unfavorable for holders and of course favorable for purchasers. The week's decline in crude was a cent to a cent and a quarter per gallon. The idea that oil at 8c per gallon went a begging for purchasers may seem strange, but, nevertheless, we are sorry to say, is true. The decline in manufactured is still larger, ranging from 3 to 3¼c per gallon, and very little wanted at any price. These are the lowest prices reported for a long time. The receipts of raw continue liberal, whilst the exports of refined East were the largest for some time. The Eastern markets are full as dull as our own.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	16,470	42,316

Showing an increase of 25,867 bbls.

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

From January 1st to August 6th, 1870	666,815
Same time 1869	494,911
Same time 1868	698,346
Same time 1867	649,760
Same time 1866	673,687
Same time 1865	240,887

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,624	2,321
Allegheny Valley Railroad	11,669	14,027
Total	13,293	16,348

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to July 30, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	73,720	90,274
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	241,860	302,240
Total	315,580	392,514

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	68,650	27,200
Refined, bbls	18,500	1,000
Total	87,150	28,200

SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

CRUDE—The market was very unsettled; sales were liberal at pretty low prices. Quotations: Spot, 7¾c; sellers option in 60 days, 7½c. The sales were as follows:

1,500 bbls spot	8c
2,000 bbls B. O., 30 days	7½c
1,000 bbls B. O., 30 days	7¾c
2,000 bbls August	7¾c
1,000 bbls September	8c
1,000 bbls October	8c
4,000 bbls delivered this week	8c
2,000 bbls S. O. all year	7¾c

REFINED.

The market was very unsettled, current prices being difficult to obtain. We quote: August, 21½c; September, 22c; October, November and December 23c. Sales:

1,000 bbls, last half August	23c
3,000 bbls. B. O., first half September	23c
2,000 bbls, last half September	23c
2,000 bbls August	23c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, August 6.—The *Herald* says: The market is unsettled to-day and prices generally weaker than yesterday. Owing to the demoralized condition of the market it is impossible to obtain regular quotations. Upon lower creek sales were effected in the morning at $3 00; but prices declined steadily until the close, when offers to sell were made at $2 80. Upon upper creek sales were made at $2 60@2 80. At the close the ruling offer was $2 60, though several parties not bidding above $2 50@2 55; buyers are not inclined generally to purchase, except for immediate use. Outside quotations remain weak and unsettled.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$2 85
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 75
1,000 bbls upper creek	2 75
2,000 bbls upper creek	2 75
500 bbls upper creek	2 75
500 bbls upper creek	2 70
500 bbls upper creek	2 65
500 bbls upper creek	2 65
1,000 bbls upper creek S. O., 60 days	2 65
1,800 bbls lower creek	3 00

NEW YORK, August 6—closing 5.—Crude: Bulk on a fraction off, with a depressed trade and no sales of importance. We quote at 12½c. Crude in shipping order not wanted, with prices lower; quotation 16½c. Philadelphia delivery—Fully a general disposition to realize, especially for delivery this month, but scarcely any demand. On speculation only one or two small lots were taken by shippers; sales 1,000 bbls refined standard white for last half August at 22c, closing at 21½c.

OIL CITY, August 6.—Market dull at $2 75@2 85 according to gravity. For lower creek delivery a good many sales were made yesterday at $2 80. The price at Oil City is nominally [illegible] 15.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The market is sick; P L S to W, 21c; S W, 21; crude, 10c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 6—Market very dull; sales 7,000 bbls spot at $2 60; $2 50 is bid now—noon.

OIL CITY, August 6—Market unsettled; lower creek $2 70@2 80; upper creek $2 65@2 70; Oil City $2 95@3; little doing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Refined, spot, 22c; August 22c; September and December 22½c. This being a partial holiday, the market is very dull and little doing.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Antwerp quotations 43 francs.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Crude 12@12¼c—refined 22½ for August; scarce on spot; small lots will bring it higher. The market is dull.

NEW YORK, August 6, 3:00 P. M.—Market closed dull; crude dull at 11¾c—refined: 2,500 bbls, August, at 22¼c. No spot sales. Philadelphia: 2,000 bbls, August, 21¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 5 P. M.—Spot and August 22c; September 22½c; October 22⅝c; November and December 23c. Crude 10½c. Market very quiet.

NEW YORK, August 6, 5 P. M.—The market closed dull. Crude 11½c. Refined 25c; August 22½c; no spot sales. Philadelphia—sales 2,000 bbls August at 21½c.

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Kochler	74	Pennock & Beeson	74
John Spear & Co	74	Geo. W. Palmer	148
Peerless Oil Works	160	Tack Bros & Co	120
Petroleum Oil Works	544	F. A. Bates (river)	562
G Buchanan	50		
			2,447

Refined Oil Shipped South.

Lockhart, Frew, & Co. to F Sellers & Co. 25 bbls.
Lockhart, Frew & Co to Drape & Robinson, 25 bbls.
Total Shipments Refined ... 50 bbls.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

T Chess to Kochler, 74 bbls crude; T Chess to Pennock & Beeson, 74 do do; T Chess to John Spear & Co., 74 do do; B S Duncan to Peerless Oil Works, 160 do do; C S Goodrich to Tack Bros & Co., 120 do do; J Young to Petrolite Oil Works, 544 do do.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Fulton, Marvis & Co, 150 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co., 50 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros, 55 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 508 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 511 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co. 617 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
B W Morgan, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Brown & Wagner, 401 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
H Kochler & Co, 200 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros, 267 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined ... 2,954 bbls.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1870.

The run of cattle was fair, though the stock—particularly cattle—was not up to the usual standard. Prices were about the same as those ruling in the early part of the week, Eastern buyers purchasing freely of cattle, sheep and hogs. The weather still continues warm, and although all proper precautions are taken to feed and water the animals *en route*, still they must suffer greatly, and in some instances death is the result.

By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that there has been a change in the stock firm of H. G. Imhoff & Co., Jacob Singer retiring from, and J. Gilchrist entering into the firm. This firm deals largely in stock, and is composed of reliable, competent business men.

The following may be given as the ruling figures for cattle at the close of the market:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 25@7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 25@6 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@6 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5 00@5 75.

STOCK ARRIVALS.

The following is the number of cars of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules received during the week ending Saturday, as taken from the books of Mr. Martin:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	179	Horses	12
Hogs	84	Sheep	90
Mules	3		
Total			368

SHIPMENTS EAST.

During the week the following number of cattle, &c., were shipped East, as shown by the books of Mr. S. L. Mitchell:

New York, *via* Allentown—4 cars horses; 48 cars cattle; 68 cars hogs; 42 cars sheep.
Philadelphia—12 cars horses; 90 cars cattle; 34 cars hogs; 37 cars sheep.
Point of Rocks—30 cars cattle.
Baltimore—18 cars hogs.
Total ... 351 cars.

Cattle.

Below will be found the sales made by leading stock dealers, with the names of purchasers, numbers, weight and price, from which the state of the market may be gathered at a glance:

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer	No.	Weight.	Price
Hazlewood & B.	B A McGarvey	17	14,480	$5 75
Hazlewood & B.	B A McGarvey	3	12,380	4 00
Hazlewood & B.	G Patterson	20	19,750	*6 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Swartly	21	18,660	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Delone	2	1,640	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	Delone	20	19,440	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	B Buck	23	18,160	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Withers	23	19,000	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	F McFillin	20	19,840	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	P McFillin	54	64,530	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	A Swartly	25	19,920	6 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Swartly	1	$40 ⅌ head	
Hazlewood & B.	P Klemens	13	10,680	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	A Buckwolter	15	12,230	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	J Rambo	20	17,780	5 25
Hazlewood & B.	P McFillin	17	17,970	7 75
Hazlewood & B.	W Todd	17	15,720	5 65
Hazlewood & B.	Deiler & Kerns	29	29,280	6 15
Hazlewood & B.	Kaufman & Co	76	68,780	5 80
Hazlewood & B.	Knox & Marks	24	20,440	5 25
Hazlewood & B.	G Dillier	34	20,000	4 25
Holmes, L & Co.	B Bush	36	44,980	6 47
Holmes, L & Co.	Munhall & A	72	⅌ head	43 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Kaufman	38	39,880	6 90
Holmes, L & Co.	Moore	16	19,000	6 90
Holmes, L & Co.	N Knox	40	41,250	6 15
Holmes, L & Co.	Biddle & Y	17	14,650	6 10
Holmes, L & Co.	McArdle	24	21,130	†7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	N Knox	17	19,020	6 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Klemmens & A	19	19,740	6 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J Landis	17	16,500	5 12
Holmes, L & Co.	Marks	22	19,800	††5 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Klemmens & A	8	7,730	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Marks	23	19,920	6 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Moore	20	17,320	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	E Yohn	22	18,700	5 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Kuris	5	4,040	6 40
Holmes, L & Co.	Veotter & B	68	54,170	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Senggard	5	4,940	5 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Todd	5	5,560	5 75
Hedges & Taylor	Rody Mayns	15	14,340	5 62
Hedges & Taylor	Rody Mayns	4	4,850	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	Rody Mayns	20	19,390	5 65
Hedges & Taylor	Z Endress	16	17,880	†††5 00
Hedges & Taylor	C Seltzer	24	17,580	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	John B Keriz	61	34,310	3 50
Hedges & Taylor	J Swaggart	29	15,700	4 75
Hedges & Taylor	Newmen John	18	14,270	4 75
Hedges & Taylor	S F Pancaust	2	2,300	5 87
Hedges & Taylor	S F Pancaust	2	2,060	6 50
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	7	7,500	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	J B Landis	2	2,960	6 00

*$20 off. †$5 off. ††$5 off. †††$6 off.

Hogs.

The following table comprises the number of hogs weighed during the week by John G. Imhoff, weighmaster:

Monday	1,483	Tuesday	473
Wednesday	861	Thursday	813
Friday	712	Saturday	86
Total			4,428

The stock of hogs was light and sold well up in the 10's. Extra Philadelphia, $10 25@10 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $10 00@10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $9 50@9 85.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	W. Headges	56	11,880	9 85
Holmes, L & Co.	Hoevier	2	380	9 00
Holmes, L & Co.	H. G. Imhoff	363	84,730	10 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Watson	22	4,940	10 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Hoevier	2	390	9 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Wilkinson	52	11,150	9 85
Holmes, L & Co.	H. Williams	3	1,150	6 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Hoevier	2	390	9 00
Holmes, L & Co.	Watson	124	28,090	10 25
Holmes, L & Co.	E. Smith	148	46,075	9 85
Orr & Williams	A. Watson	43	12,850	10 35
Orr & Williams	A. Watson	45	10,450	10 25
Orr & Williams	Veotter & B	86	25,480	10 50
Orr & Williams	H G Imhoff	36	10,760	10 00
Orr & Williams	Reinthaler	10	1,980	9 62
Hedges & Taylor	Mess'gr, H & Co	30	7,870	9 90
Hedges & Taylor	Imhoff & Co	48	12,560	10 25
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	3	640	9 75

Sheep.

The amount of sheep in the market was a fair average, and the stock generally of good quality. Weighmaster Howland reports weighing the following number of sheep during the week:

Monday	1,204	Thursday	1,864
Tuesday	6,386	Friday	148
Wednesday	7,003	Saturday	
Total			16,805
Last week			18,059

A fair proportion of the sheep were sold for home consumption, the rest being shipped East to Lancaster, Philadelphia, and other points. Prices closed firm at the following figures: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 50@5 75; good to prime, 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 75@4; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1@1 25. The following are sales reported as made during the last three days of the week:

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co.	Aull & M	395	27,360	$4 25
Holmes, L & Co.	Metzer	218	14,650	4 50
Holmes, L & Co.	Hines	111	⅌ head	2 00
Holmes, L & Co.	E H Davis	223	16,120	4 37
Holmes, L & Co.	Pidcock & E	186	14,280	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	W Landis	199	15,430	4 60
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	204	15,770	4 80
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & E	182	14,750	5 00
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & E	175	13,400	4 90
S Smith	Imhoff & Co	202	13,160	5 00
Hazlewood & B.	S Keys	8	610	10 00
Hazlewood & B.	W William	50	11,380	9 55
Hazlewood & B.	J J Taylor	209	15,830	4 85
Hazlewood & B.	J H Davis	200	14,330	4 50
Hazlewood & B.	J Pearce	200	15,980	4 75
Hazlewood & B.	J J Taylor	200	15,400	4 55
Hazlewood & B.	Deatrich & Co	200	14,000	4 55
Hazlewood & B.	J Y Latto	244	17,920	4 32

HORSES AND MULES.

We have no sales to report, the most, if not all arriving, being shipped east. Nor did we hear of any sales of milch cows; the prices are good, however, from $40@100, the outside figure being for large extra good milkers—"blooded animals."

Ironton Iron Market.

August 3.—There is a better feeling among our furnacemen, and prices of pig iron may be called stiffer. Foundry is in good demand, and Mill is held at full prices. Our advices from Wheeling indicate a scarcity of all descriptions, while in Pittsburgh charcoal is in active demand.

We have heard of several small sales, but defer quotations for another week.

The shipments will reach, for the week, fully 1,000 tons; receipts about 850 tons.

Bar is very firm, with orders large and in excess of supply, which is unusual for the dull season.

Nails are in heavy demand at $4 nett.

The Excelsior Stove Works made their first heat yesterday. Everything worked well and the cast was a perfect success.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Tobacco quiet. Cotton nominal at 17½@18c. Hemp firm. Rope and bagging unchanged. Flour quiet with a fair inquiry for low grades; fall superfine $4 50@4 58; X $5 00@5 25; XX $5 40@5 75. Wheat stiffer; No 2 red fall $1 18@1 22; No 1 do $1 25@1 28; choice to fancy $1 35@1 45. Corn quiet and unchanged; choice mixed prime yellow 82½@83c; white 90@94c. Oats dull at 42@46c. Barley—small sales at 95@$1 00. Rye dull at 75c for prime. Whisky lower at 95c. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions stiff, pork sold at $30 75@31 25; loose dry salt shoulders, buyer the month, 14c. Bacon better: shoulders 14½@15c; clear rib 18c; clear sides 18¾@19c. Lard quiet at 16½c. Cattle steady and unchanged, ranging at 2½@7½c for inferior to extra. Hogs in good demand at 8½@9½c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 6.—Since our last there has been more inquiry from manufacturers and dealers for domestic fleece, particularly California, thus giving emphasis to the improved tone of the market before noted. The slightly improved tone of the woolen goods market affords some encouragement to consumers, though, as regards Western wool, their response to the higher prices demanded by dealers is rather reluctant, and to some extent, forced by prospective requirements. Pulled wool is dull and not so firm as fleece. Foreign is inactive, there being very little demand or supply of fine. Carpet kinds are inquired for, but the bids scarcely cover cost and charges Sales, 40,000 lbs domestic including 150,000 lbs State and Western fleece at 46@52 cents for X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania 53@55c for combing do, 41@45c for medium to X State, Michigan and Wisconsin; 35@38c for unwashed Georgia; 25,000 lbs pulled; 37@47c for super and extra; 100 000 lbs choice spring clip California, 30@32c; 100,000 do burry do, 22½@23c; 10 000 lbs California locks, 14@15c; 35,000 lbs California pulled, price reserved; and 20,000 lbs Texas, 20@30c for medium to fine. No sales of foreign of importance.

Import from Jan. 1st to July 31st, 1870.

From Foreign Ports	bales	14,984
Coastwise Ports		22,914
Total	bales	37,898
Same time 1869		58,648

—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 6.—The receipts from the West have been liberal, but are beginning to fall off. It is universally admitted that there will be a considerable falling off in the supply from the Western States. The demand has been good, partly on speculation, and the advance recorded last week is well maintained. The present unsettled condition of affairs in Europe makes it difficult to arrive at any definite opinion as to the future prospects of wool. The high premium on gold will probably create an advance on foreign fabrics, and a corresponding improvement in our domestic productions; this, with an increased activity in general business, consequent principally upon a heavy demand and higher prices for our cereals, would tend indirectly toward a rise in the values of our domestic wools. The sales comprise:

	p. t.
400,000 lbs Ohio mixed fleece	
75,000 lbs Ohio medium and fine	46 @49 c
5,000 lbs Ohio X	47½c
7,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	49 c
50,000 lbs Ohio ½ and ¾ blood	48 @50 c
14,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	49 c
15,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood	48 c
10,000 lbs Ohio ⅜ blood	49 c
2,000 lbs Ohio ½ blood	47 c
5,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood	46½c
3,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	49½c
4,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	48½c
5,000 lbs do do	49 c
2,500 lbs do do	46 c
5,000 lbs Western fleece	44 c
15,000 lbs Ohio medium	48 c

—*Price Current.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121⅛@121¼.

NEW YORK, August 6—P. M.

THE RECENT RISE IN GOVERNMENTS ABROAD.

The recent rise in Government bonds in London started a report that Secretary Boutwell was buying bonds in the London market. The report probably originates from the fact that some bankers here friendly to the Administration have been buying bonds in London and selling gold here.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Shows a heavy loss in legal reserve, and now hold less than $15 000,000 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The heavy loss of legal tenders is partially accounted for by an absorption of the money by the treasury for the internal taxes but the fact that the German-American bank started business during the week, and had a capital of $1,000,000 paid in, goes far to explain the decrease, as the bank is not yet a member of the clearing house.

MONEY

Easy at 3@5 per cent.

STERLING

Nominal.

GOLD

Dull, but closed rather strong; opened at 121⅛, fell to 120⅞, closed at 121⅛@121¼. Carrying rates 3 per cent to flat. Clearances, $44,000,000. Exports for to-day, $1,240,213, for the week, $3,231,871.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull, and ⅛@⅜ per cent off; transactions confined mainly to 65s and 62s. Coupons of 1881, 113⅛@113¼; do 1862, 111⅞@111⅞; do 1864, 110⅜@110½; do 1865, 110⅛@110½; do new 109⅛@109½; do 1867, 109⅛@109¼; do 1868, 109¼@109½; 10-40s, 107⅜@107½; currencys, 110½@111⅛.

STATE SECURITIES

Nominal. Missouris, 90; Old Tennessees, 60; new Tennessees, 59½; Virginias, 59; old North Carolinas, 48; new North Carolinas, 29.

STOCKS

Without activity; opened steady, except New York Central, which was strong. They kept rather firm during the day, until the bank statement was known, when all fell off ⅛@⅜ per cent., closing very dull. Mariposa 5, do preferred 9½; Canton 60; Cumberland 30; Western Union 34½; Quicksilver 4½; Pacific Mail 39⅜; Hartford and Erie 3½; Adams Express 67¼; Wells-Fargo 13½; American 42½; United States 43½; New York Central 93⅞; New York Central Scrip 88¾; Harlem 132; Harlem preferred 132; Reading 95½; Ohio and Mississippi 33⅛; Erie 20; Erie preferred 41; Michigan Central 117; Lake Shore 90; Illinois Central 131; Pittsburgh 106⅛; Northwestern 82⅛; Northwestern preferred 84⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 78; New Jersey Central 101; Rock Island 113⅛; St. Paul 59⅝; St. Paul preferred 77; Wabash 48⅛; Wabash preferred 71; Fort Wayne 92; Terre Haute 26; Terre Haute preferred 56; Chicago and Alton 116; Chicago and Alton preferred 116; St. Joseph 107; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 155; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 17⅜.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices: Copper Falls 6; Franklin 3, and Quincy 18.

Imports for the week, except for specie—Dry goods $2,241,196; general merchandise $2,885,299. Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $86,486,233; currency $14,381,115.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 6, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very dull, closing at $5 50@6 50 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Dull and 4c higher, closing at $1 20⅛@1 20¾ for old No 2, this afternoon nominally at $1 20 cash.

CORN—Quiet; closing at 78@78½c for No 2; this afternoon steady at 78½c seller August.

OATS—Strong and 3@4c higher, closing at 43½@43¾c for old No 2; 46c for new.

RYE—Quiet at 80c for No 2.

BARLEY—Firmer at $1 05 for new No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork $29 50@29 75. Lard 16½c; shoulders 12½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $9 25@9 50 for common to extra.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton dull; sales 348 bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of flour 5,987 barrels; flour heavy and 5@10c lower, sales 9,000 bbls at $5 70@6 05 for superfine western and State; $6 40@6 50 for good to extra do; $6 55@7 00 for good to choice do; $6 05@7 35 for white wheat western extra; $6 60@7 20 for extra Ohio; $6 75@9 75 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady sales 800 bbls at $5 75@6 35. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky lower and more active; sales 500 bbls at 99@99½c. Receipts of wheat 32,953 bush; wheat dull and in buyers favor; sales 58,000 bush at $1 28 for northwestern club; $1 28@1 35 for No 2 Chicago; $1 30@1 39 for No 2 Milwaukee, the latter very quiet; $1 37½ for winter red western. Rye quiet. Barley malt dull; sales 4,000 bushels State at $1 30. Receipts of corn 21,129 bush; corn steady; sales 65,000 bush at 94@98c for new mixed Western; $1 08@1 10 for yellow; $1 10½@1 13 for prime white western. Receipts of oats, 27,536 bush; oats dull; sales 44,000 bush at 54@55c for western; 64@66c for Ohio and State. Hay steady at $5@5 50 for shipping; $.60@1 25 for retail lots. Hops quiet and steady at 10@25c. Coal quiet and unchanged. Leather—hemlock sole active and firmer; South American 28@31c. Wool active and firmer; sales 85,000 lbs at 43@51c for domestic fleece 37½@42½c for pulled. Coffee steady. Sugar in moderate request; sales 450 hhds at 9½@10c for Cuba; 10c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull; 25c. Rice firmer at 8¾@9c. Petroleum dull at 12@14c for crude; 25c for refined. Turpentine quiet at 38½@39c. Manufactured copper steady and unchanged; ingot dull and heavy at 19½@20c for Baltimore and 20@20½c for lake. Pig iron rather more active at $33 50@37 00 for Scotch, and $30@33 for American Bar quiet at $75 for refined English and American Sheet steady at 11½@11¾c gold for Russia. Nails firm at 4½c for cut; 5½@6c for clinch, and 25@27c for horseshoe. Pork dull; sales 1,042 barrels at $29 70 for mess; $26 50@26 80 for prime; $32 for prime mess; $33 for clear. Beef steady; sales 600 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess. $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams nominal. Tierce beef quiet at $26@31 for prime mess; $33@34 for India mess. Middles quiet; sales 50 bxs long clear at 15¾c. Lard steady; sales 150 tcs at 16⅛c for steam; 17@17⅛c for kettle rendered; also 250 tcs September at 16⅝c. Butter steady. Western 20@28c. Cheese dull at 7@14½c.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5c lower. Wheat unchanged. No 2 spring $1 30@1 38; winter red western $1 37@1 45. Rye nominal. Oats in limited request at 64@65½c for Ohio; 54@55c for western. Corn dull at 94@98c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef firm, with a moderate inquiry. Cut meats and bacon dull and unchanged. Lard nominal. Eggs steady at 21@23c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Dry Goods—The cotton goods market continues inert and rather depressed, especially for wide sheetings, both bleached and unbleached for which the prices are very irregular, some leading jobbing houses demanding the difference of 2½@5c and even 7½c ⅌ yard more than other houses on brands like Androscoggin, Pepperell, Pequot, &c., but as the highest figures were above the market and charged to those who require extended time, it is very probable all cash buyers will require a settlement at the lower current prices, which are 32½c for 8-4 Androscoggin; 37½c for 9-4, and 45c for 10-4 do for bleached, while the same brand is offered in brown at 32c for 9-4, and 37½c for 10-4; but at these prices the goods are very cheap. The clothing trade has been moderately active recently, and the shawl trade will open next Monday in good earnest at prices that will invite custom; all grades of fine long shawls, in the choicest designs, will open 50c lower, say $7 50 for the best makes, less discounts, and beautiful goods will be offered as low as $4 and $5 50, while misses' shawls will be offered in choice designs from the best makes at $7@1 50. Worsted stuff goods for ladies' wear are opening in greater profusion than ever before and are being offered at prices that will drive foreign goods from our shores under the present tariff and the gold premium; but of all goods offered, white sheetings appear the cheapest, as compared with 7-yard print clothes at 7c ⅌ yard.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour unchanged; family $6 00@6 75. Wheat in fair demand; sales 6,000 bushels red at $1 25@1 30; white $1 40@1 45. Corn dull and unchanged, but new 78@80c; old 80@85c. Rye 85@90c and dull. Barley unchanged and quiet. Cotton dull at 18½c for middling. Whisky dull at 97c@98c with no sales. Mess Pork held at $30, but no sales. Lard held at 16½c, with no sales. Bulk Meats in fair demand; sales of shoulders at 13½c. Bacon is in fair demand and sales are mostly held at 13½c for shoulders, sides 15½, 16½@16¾c for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon in fair demand; sales of shoulders at 14½c, and of sides at 17⅛@17⅝c for clear rib and clear; sugar cured hams dull at 25@25½c. Butter firm at 25@28c. Eggs 15@16c for selected, they are not saleable now unless selected. Cheese firm at 13@15c. Linseed oil dull at 86@87c. Lard oil $1 17@1 20. Sugar firm and in good demand; new 11¾@12¾c. Coffee firm at 21@23c. Molasses 85c. Petroleum 30@31c. Gold 121 buying. Money market firm at 8@10 per cent. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying and par selling. Tobacco firm; the sales of premium add up 866 hhds at $14@38.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—Flour more active; select brands higher; superfine $5 50@5 75; extras $6 00@6 50; spring wheat extra family $6 75@7 75. Wheat prices barely maintained; red Indiana $1 55@1 58. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn dull; quotations barely maintained; mixed western $1@1 05. Oats dull; new western 53@55c. Provisions in light demand and prices well maintained; Petroleum dull; prices nominal. Whisky dull; western iron at $1 02@1 03.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Flour dull. Wheat unchanged. No 1 white Wabash $1 72; No 2 do $1 49@1 50; No 3 do $1 34; No 3 do Michigan $1 40; amber do $1 35; No 1 amber Illinois $1 47; No 2 do $1 41; No 1 red Wabash $1 36; No 2 do $1 34½; No 3 do $1 25. Corn dull and 2c lower; No 1 82c; No 2 80c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1 new 45c; No 2 do 42c. Freights firm and unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 6.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat more active, at a decline of 3@4c; sales of No 1 red at $1 40; No 2 do at $1 38. Corn nominal. Oats without decided change and quiet. Barley and rye nominal. Pork firm and steady. Petroleum—Crude nominal at $3 50 ⅌ bbl; refined 19@19½c ⅌ gal, nothing doing.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Bagging unchanged; cotton dull; middlings 18c. Flour quiet; extra family $5 75. Grain more active: wheat $1 20@1 30; corn $1 05; oats 53@56c. Provisions—demand good; pork $31; bacon 15@18@19c; bulk meats 14@17@18c. Whisky 97@98c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 6.—Cotton entirely nominal; receipts 79 bales; exports 229 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 90@95c. Oats 45c. Hay $20@23. Bran $19 00. Pork $32. Lard 17½@19c. Bacon firm; shoulders 15½c; sides 19½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 6.—Wheat dull unsettled and lower; extra $1 56; No 1 $1 45; amber $1 37. Corn lower at 88c. Oats dull at 53@55c; State 52c; western 47@48c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 6—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 26½ for No. 1; $1 19½ for No. 2. Oats lower at 43c for No 2. Corn, rye and barley nominal.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton at a stand; no quotations; receipts 242 bales; exports, coastwise, 574 bales; stock 42,973 bales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; red prime $1 60@1 80; western $1 45@1 50. Corn white $1 15@1 20; yellow $1 10. Oats at 48@50c. Pork firm. Bacon and lard unchanged. Rye 95@$1 07, the latter for prime western. Whisky quiet and scarce at $1 02@1 03.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., August 7, 1870.

River falling fast with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 7 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, August 7, 1870.

River stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 80° at 7 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
W. F. Curtiss	Harlan	Wheeling.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Haney	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet eight inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet eight inches, and falling. Trade on the landing was very dull. The only departure outside the packets was the Julia for Zanesville.

SATURDAY'S *Courier* says: The tow boats A. J. Baker, Gilmore and Sam Roberts departed for Pittsburgh yesterday evening, with tows of empty barges.

IN addition to the losses already reported to the last coal run, the Coal City sunk five of her barges at Manchester Island. All of them are supposed to be a total loss.

THE Sam Roberts, with a tow of coal for Sam Roberts, and Blue Lodge, with a tow for W. H. Brown, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday, and returned with full tows of empty barges.

THE fine steamer W. F. Curtiss, Captain Harlan, is announced for Wheeling as a regular packet. This boat is admirably adapted for the trade, and is in charge of experienced and gentlemanly officers.

FRIDAY'S Louisville *Commercial* says: The towboats Alps, Bose and Simpson Horner came up over the falls yesterday, and proceeded on their way to Pittsburgh with full tows of empty barges.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Parties from Louisville are negotiating for the purchase of the Belle Vernon. They may take her to Louisville, providing their terms suit Captain Darragh.

THE following towboats arrived from Pittsburgh, with full tows of coal for this market and points below: Wild Cat, James Gilmore, Mary Ann, Reindeer, Ella, A. J. Baker and Greyhound. They all return to-day with tows of empty barges.

NEW ALBANY, August 5.—The steamer Arlington, formerly a Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet, leaves here to-morrow for Cairo. I understand she takes the place of the Dan Able, recently burned, as transfer boat for the Illinois Central Railroad.

WE hear rumors of opposition on an extensive scale in the lower Mississippi this fall. The Katie and Pargoud will leave on Thursday for the Bends. The Wade Hampton will run against the Wagoner. The Robert E. Lee will possibly have a competitor, and still another (an independent steamer) is talked of as putting in a claim for a share of the trade.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE towboat Bengal Tiger has not concluded her tremendous tow of coal to the North without trouble. She sunk two barges on the rapids, has two reported aground there, sunk one at the mouth of Fevre, and is lying in a leaking condition herself, she has run to the Leclaire ways to get repairs.

ACCIDENTS TO THE COAL FLEET.—The Clipper sunk one of her barges at Rising Sun, and as it was in deep water, it is thought that it will be a total loss. The Tigress, in landing at Vevay, sunk one of her barges, but it can be raised as soon as the water falls. The Tom Reese No. 2 also sunk a barge in shallow water that can be raised without much loss.

THE M. H. Shreve, while coming from Red river, struck a snag on the 29th ult., tearing away her larboard guard wheel-house and pantry, breaking her wheel-arm and otherwise disabling her so that she was compelled to come up on one wheel. No lives were lost, but the boat's entire supply of provisions was knocked overboard.

NEGOTIATIONS are pending for the purchase of the Emilie La Barge for the Cairo and Columbus trade, for $50,000. James Lloyd, of Memphis, a poor man, saw a large bundle of papers floating in the rivers. He secured them and on examination found that the papers were of the ill-fated Silver Spray, and were very valuable. He carefully dried them and deposited them in the *Appeal* office. An honest man is Lloyd.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Dull along the levee yesterday, and not a single steamer at the city wharf receiving, after the departure of the Granite State and Telegraph. In a few days an improvement in trade may be anticipated. Capt. W. P. Walker, of the Sam J. Hale, telegraphed Mr. Sam J. Hale yesterday that the body of Captain Thad. Wirthlin, late clerk of the Silver Spray, had been recovered and buried at Memphis. This information, although sad, will be a consolation to his family and friends.

A PLEASURE excursion on a mammoth scale has for some time been in contemplation among the great steamboat and railroad men of Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and elsewhere, and the arrangements have now been nearly completed for carrying the plan into effect. It will consist of a voyage on Lakes Huron and Superior, on various railroads and the Mississippi river. Fourteen splendid steamers are now floating upon the waters of Lake Superior, ten of which are parties to this grand excursion. Five of these steamers run between Chicago and Duluth; five between Cleveland and Duluth; two from Buffalo to Portage Lake, and two from Collingwood to Fort William.

PITTSBURGH STEAMBOATMAN ABROAD.—We find the following compliment in the Green Bay *Republican*: In the list of guests at the Beaumont House this week, we notice the name of J. Nixon, Pittsburgh. We have not met him, but he is said to be the Captain Joseph Nixon, who as once the commander of the popular Appleton Belle, was known to all our people. Those were the pre-railroad days, when we were all happy enough to spend a full ten hours in getting from here to Fond du Lac, and escape the tedious route overland; and Captain Nixon, who, with his adjutant Tom. Cotton, (rest his soul) did a vast deal for making travel enjoyable, will long be held in pleasant memory here. As to the fate of the handsome steamer, our readers will remember that Captain Nixon blew her up in the Tennessee one day early in the war, lest she should fall in the hands of the rebels; and she, the beautiful *Belle*, "reconstructed," doubtless went where the good steamboats go.

Capt Nixon is accompanied with Captain F. Mulverhill, F. Briggs, T. and G. W. Bailey, all Ohio River steamboat captains, who have come here for a season of relaxation. By way of pastime we notice that some of them spent some spare hours in looking over and buying some Green Bay real estate.

Pretty good, calling our friend Bailey of the La Belle, a steamer captain. Captain Baily will no doubt "smile" when he sees the announcement.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	11	Bryan & Caughey, m	2
Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	7	J Wood & Co. m	1
Pitts I & F Co. m	4	Everson & Preston, m	1
Loomis & Collord, m	1	Brown & co. m	1
Total			31

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m	8	Moorhead & Co.	3
Lloyd & Black, m	10	Jno Moorhead, metal	2
Total			21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co. o	14	G Husser, coo	3
Reese, Graff & Dull, o	2	Hussey, Wells & Co, s	1
Union Iron Mills, o	2	Hastings & H, p	3
Chess, S & Co, o	1	Everson, P & Co, p	1
Brown Musgrove, o	1	McKnight & Co, m	1
Total			29

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,

Favorably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McClintock, at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Perry Building, Duquesne Way. tf

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

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A Choice Selection of

WINTER FLOUR.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSINS for sale by

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NO. 55 MARKET STREET

LACE CURTAINS. REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS. LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs. WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES. SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bed-tead. Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM. BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

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55 MARKET STREET.

HOFF'S TRADE MARK MALT EXTRACT.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. A nourishing, palatable drink, possessing remedial properties adapted to the sick, dyspeptic and enervated. As a remedy it invigorates the whole system, cures disorders of the stomach, loss of appetite, obstinate catarrhs, coughs, hoarseness, scrofula incipient consumption, etc., etc. As a nutriment and mild tonic it is invaluable to the enfeebled and convalescent of all ages and both sexes while as a pleasant beverage it is highly acceptable to the taste.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH ST., N. Y., Sole Agents for United States, etc.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.

REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after JULY 15, 1870, the Price of Board will be $4 per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO.

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Wholesale Dealer in prime Old and New Copper Distilled RYE WHISKY, (tax paid or in bond), BROWNSVILLE, PA.

☞ We have the largest stock of Free and Bonded Whisky in the Monongahela Valley. The attention of Druggists and others is called to the important act that Holmes' Whisky is all warranted pure and to give satisfaction.

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THE FLEET STEAMER

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HENRY HANEY ... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY, AT 5 P. M.

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For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River

STEAMER ELECTOR ... CAPT. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT ... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

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LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—12 M.

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H. C. CALDWELL ... Clerk.

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Freight received on Wharfboat at all hours.

JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

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City of Brussels, City of Paris, City of Brooklyn, City of Antwerp, City of London, City of Washington, City of Baltimore, City of New York. And others.

Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold.		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

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JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or WM. BINGHAM, JR., No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

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FORM A SEMI WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,

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Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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FOR SALE—

Machinery Wreck of the Steamer Star,

Sunk at Bellaire bridge, and now at Monongahela Wharf. Two Engines, 18 inch Cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 4 Boilers, 26 feet long by 40 inches; Shaft, Flanges, Chains, Brasses, &c. For further particulars call on

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Invite an examination of their Stock of

Superior American Cutlery

Exclusively of their own manufacture.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of

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ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives, Pen Knives, Sportsmen's Knives, Pruners, Budders, etc., etc. etc.

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Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

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The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

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Sterling Silver Table Ware,
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Best quality White Metal Plated Ware.
Gold and Silver American Watches.
Fine grades of the Swiss Watch.
Fine Jewelry in all its branches.
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Besides Table Cutlery, Bronzes, French Clocks, Fans, and Fancy Goods usual in their line.
Fine Watches repaired and regulated with special care by skillful and experienced workmen.
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WASHINGTON.

Complete Cessation of Indian Hostilities.

The Census Progressing Satisfactorily—Settlement of the City Indebtedness—The Warlike Segar—He Threatens Journalists with the Cowhide and Bludgeon—Excessive Fees in Pension Cases to be Refunded—Affairs in Cuba—Letter of Thanks from Mrs. Lincoln, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1870.

Indian Affairs.

Advices from Wyoming and other portions of the disturbed Indian districts have been received at the Interior Department. They all indicate a complete cessation of hostilities. Notice has been sent to all the agencies of the action of Congress in making full appropriations to carry out treaty stipulations, and it is believed that all tribes which have been contemplating war and those engaged in actual hostilities will settle down quietly in their camps. The purchase and forwarding of goods is going on as rapidly as possible.

The Census.

The census office now has about one hundred and seventy-five clerks at work, but in the course of a month the number will be increased to three hundred. Gen. Walker is getting partial returns from the census wherever possible, so as to avoid the inevitable rush of a few weeks later as much as he can. He thinks the work through the country is progressing reasonably well, and hopes few of the population tables will be delayed after the first of September.

The Bowen Indebtedness.

The city authorities are getting ready to settle the indebtedness created by the late Bowen administration. The Commission has been at work nearly two months in ascertaining the amount of the bills, and finds it about nine hundred thousand dollars. An Auditor and Comptroller have recently been appointed, and on Monday they will begin issuing certificates of indebtedness in payment of bills, and the new loan of two hundred thousand dollars authorized by Congress just prior to adjournment will soon be on the market.

The Contankerous Segar.

Mr. Segar has remained quiet in camp today, but has sent a proclamation of war in the shape of a card to an evening paper. After explaining that if Mr. Willard had not dodged behind another man, the blow struck at his head would have left him prostrated and perhaps dead, and further, that his own clothes were not ruffled in the encounter nor his person even scratched, he closes with the following beautiful words: "I trust that I may be allowed to embrace this occasion to protest against the press in caricaturing by rediculous and sensational articles, honorable gentlemen who may find it indispensable to be involved in personal broils. It is unworthy of a decent press or of honorable gentlemen. If there shall be no reform in this matter, gentlemen of pride and honor will be compelled to apply the cowhide and the bludgeon to men of the press, as well as to other offenders."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1870.

Excessive Fees Not Allowed

The Pension Office has learned that claim agents in various sections are writing to their clients, wherever the rates heretofore agreed upon fall below the schedule of fees lately published, assuring them that it is necessary to immediately forward the new agreement at the advanced rates. Claimants should know that nothing of the kind is needed, and further, that the Commissioner revises all fees under the new law, and cuts down such as he deems unfair. The office has a list of over fifty firms which it has detected in making excessive charges, and in most cases the money has been refunded. Those who refuse to repay are to be prosecuted. A number of arrests are soon to be made, where agents have retained checks for bounties to the extent of fees.

Affairs in Cuba.

The Spanish Minister was over here a day or two ago. The dispatches he received a week or two ago, from Havana, reported things going on well in Cuba. Arrangements are making to elect Deputies during the fall for seats in the Spanish Cortes, and it is presumed they will be received as those from Porto Rico were received last spring. The term of service of a considerable proportion of the troops on the Island is about to expire, and this is why more are to be sent over from Spain. There is no intention at present of increasing the force, DeRodas saying it is not necessary.

It will be remembered that the last session of Congress passed an act naming two girls recovered from the Kiowa Indians, Helen and Heloise Lincoln, and appropriated five thousand dollars to support them. They were taken to an asylum in this district and baptised with their new names, the older girl protesting that she had been baptized once, and that her name was Helen Kirkpatrick. The family friends have sent such evidence here as to fully identify the children, and they are to be returned, Congressional names and all.

The Red River Cotton Claims.

A decree was recently issued by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, reversing a former decree of the Court ordering that the money resulting from cotton captures by the Red River expedition during the war, be paid over to the navy pension fund. The last decree orders the money to be distributed to the captors, but the Attorney General decided on the 1st instant that, as the money had been placed in the Treasury by the first decree, the Court had no further jurisdiction over it, and it must go to the navy pension fund.

Mrs. Lincoln's Pension.

One of the papers there notes that a gentleman in Philadelphia, has received a letter from Mrs. Lincoln, in grateful acknowledgement of the action of Congress in voting her a pension of three thousand dollars a year. She is in Germany, and will remain there for the present. Her case is so exceptional in character that the pension office will facilitate her in drawing the money as it becomes due.

The State Department yesterday acknowledge the communication of the French Minister, notifying our government of the declaration of war against Prussia. It contained a reference to the completeness of our neutrality laws, and an assurance that the United States would exert itself to enforce all their provisions with the strictest impartiality.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1870.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Under the act of Congress, approved July 12, 1870, increasing the volume of national bank circulation $54,000,000, the Comptroller of the Currency has awarded to banks entitled thereto $1,827,880. The amount issued thus far upon this award is only $152,600. The balance will be ready about the first of September. The banks having secured additional circulation were all organized before the passage of the law.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has reappointed John Kensler Postmaster at Connersville, Ind.

THE FENIAN RAIDERS.

Mr. Cavanaugh, Delegate from Montana, has been earnestly engaged in endeavoring to procure the pardon of O'Neill and others, recently convicted for the raid into Canada, with hopes of success.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Currency balance to-day, $39,103,662; coin balance, $105,000,000; including gold certificates, $38,249,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $915,728; for fiscal year to date $27,605,623.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Car on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Precipitated Down an Embankment One Hundred Feet High—Twelve Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SRINGS, W. VA., August 6.—A terrible accident occurred to-night on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, to the up train, at Jerry's Run. The next car from the rear coach was precipitated down an embankment one hundred feet high, and shattered to pieces. Twelve persons were killed and twenty wounded. The names of the killed and wounded cannot be ascertained until morning. Major Paxton and son, of Lexington, Va., are mortally wounded. There were about forty persons on the car.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VA., August 7.—All the killed and wounded by the railroad accident at Jerry's Run have been identified, excepting one laboring man, a foreigner. Killed—Major General T. Paxton, Leaddington, W. Va; Colonel W. Bulevar, King and Queen, Va; McMill Paxton, Vicksburg; Mrs. John Morrisett, Uniontown, Va.; J. Boyd Hedley, Morristown, N. J.; N. McNorfill, Richmond; George T. Cobb, ex-State Senator, of New Jersey; Dr. T. M. Read, Danville, Va. Wounded—Samuel B. Hance, Prince George County, Maryland, severely in the head; Everett H. Earth, Charlottesville, badly bruised; Robert Ford, Hungary Station, Henry county, Virginia, badly on the head and left shoulder; Isham Ford, Hungary station, dangerously on the head; John Green, of King George county, Virginia, severely in the stomach and back; Thomas J. Winston, Richmond, Virginia, slightly in the back; William Clements, Henri, Virginia, severely in the head; Edward Harris, Hanover county, Va., slightly; Chas. E. Hodge, Stanton, badly; W. Crump, Richmond, Va., seriously; John Pollard, Montgomery, seriously, but not dangerous; Col. Jordan, railroad superintendent, Mobile, also severely but not dangerously; Mr. Kelly, Staunton, Va., internally, badly; Geo. Tice, slightly; W. A. Moville, Baltimore, Md., slightly.

The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach next to the last car running off the track, after passing over the trestle work and curve in the road at Jerry's Run, two miles from Allegheny station, and eighteen miles from White Sulphur Springs. The train was running only six miles an hour, and up a very steep grade. The conductor discovered the car off the track and pulled the alarm bell, and the train was taken up in a very short space, but the car that was off the track went over the bank. It is supposed the accident was the result of the sudden breaking of a wheel. The killed will be transported to Richmond in the morning, except Paxton and son, who will be sent to Lexington. The railroad officials did everything in their power for the wounded.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

The Spanish Press on the Attitude of the American Government Towards Cuba—The Spanish Crown—Serious Riots in Geneva, Switzerland—Aquatic—The United States Diplomatic Service, &c., &c.

The Attitude of the Washington Government Towards Cuba.

MADRID, August 6.—The press discuss the attitude of the Washington Government towards Cuba. The Montpensierists use it as an argument for an early meeting of the Cortes.

The Spanish Crown.

MADRID, August 6.—It is said that Don Fernando, of Portugal, is now disposed to accept the crown of Spain. Much satisfaction was felt here at the ceremonies in honor of the flagstaff of the Spanish Consulate at Toulon.

Serious Riots.

TURIN, August 6.—Serious riots took place in Geneva yesterday, arising out of the Roden criminal trials. Two persons were killed.

Aquatic.

LONDON, August 6.—The Tyne watermen, selected to row against the St. John oarsmen in a four-oared match at Lachine, have finished training and are in fine condition. They take out two new boats, tried and proved satisfactory. They sail Tuesday next from Glasgow for Montreal.

The United States Diplomatic Service.

LONDON, August 6.—An American writing to the *Times* replies to the charge of fickleness of the United States in the regulation of its diplomatic service, showing that changes in the British diplomatic corps are more frequent than in the American.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 6.—The steamer Scotia, from New York, touched here yesterday noon.

QUEENSTOWN, August 7.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 6, P. M.—Consols for money 89⅝; for account 89¾. American securities quiet and steady; '62s, 83¼; '65s, 83; 67s, 82; 10-40s 81. Eries 15; Illinois 101; Great Western 19. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½d; Orleans, 8d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 3d@11s 4d; red western No. 2, 9s 8d; winter 10s 7d@10s 8d. Western flour 26s. Corn—No 2 mixed 32s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s. Pork 122s 6d. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland cut; 66s for short rib middles. Tallow 44s 9d. Turpentine 32s 10d. Linseed oil 32s@32s 10d. Linseed cakes £11@11 5s.

LONDON, August 6.—Tallow dull at 44s 9d. Sugar 31s 6d.

PARIS, August 6.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 67 francs 20 centimes.

LONDON, August 6, 1:30 P. M.—There is a better feeling in the markets here on 'Change. The cause cannot be traced to any future political news, and is probably the result simply of the reaction from the exaggerated depression which followed the first announcement of the Franco-Prussian war.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—United States bonds closed dull at 86¾.

THE ELECTIONS.

North Carolina Carried by the Democrats—A Majority Claimed in Both Houses of the Legislature by the Democracy—The Election in Tennessee—A Policeman Murdered by a Desperado.

RALEIGH, August 6.—Election returns received to-day confirm the opinion that the State has gone Democratic by five to fifteen thousand majority. Cobb, in the First District, and Dixon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Heaton, and Thomas, all Republicans, in the Second District, are certainly elected. Additional returns render the election of Weddell, Conservative, over Dockery, Republican, certain. Gillem, Conservative, to fill the Deweese vacancy, and Rogers, Conservative, are elected to Congress from the Fourth District. Rogers beats Harris about 900 votes. Beach, Conservative, is elected over Scott, Republican in the Sixth District. Harper, Conservative, is doubtless elected over Jones, Republican, in the Seventh District. Both houses of the Legislature are largely Democratic. Some claim a two-third majority in each house.

MEMPHIS, August 6—The election returns from the First District show increased Democratic gains and the triumph of the Democrats.

Benton Crisp, a policeman at Bolivar, Tennessee, was murdered on the day of election by a desperado named James Graham, who escaped.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 7, 1870.

At the Republican County Convention, held here yesterday, all but three townships were represented. C. F. Marshall, Esq., was made Chairman, and R. R Galley, Secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Clerk of Courts, John Rice; Commissioner, Wm. Newlon; Coroner, Dr. P. H. Carpenter; Infirmary Director, no nomination. No resolutions were passed, thus leaving the Rich ond tariff reform platform of last year undisturbed. The ticket is not regarded as a strong one. The following persons were elected delegates to the State Convention: Dr. E. L. Austin, Capt. Joseph Brown, J. W. Myers, D. Dirlam, J D Walker, and F. H. Wiggin, with a full set of alternates.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—There is a strong disposition to renominate Job Stevenson for Congress in the Second Ohio District, notwithstanding his letter of declination.

CAIRO, August 6.—Colonel John M. Creebs was yesterday nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Thirteenth District, at Metropolis. Colonel S. K. Gibson, of Gallatin county, and T. H. E. Holcombe, of Union, were nominated for the Senate from the First District. The conventions were the largest ever held in the district.

CINCINNATI, August 6—The Republican Executive Committee to day postponed the nominating convention for county and Congressional officers until September 1st.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, August 4.—The election passed off quietly. Partial returns indicate two thousand votes for Gen. Maxwell, the Opposition candidate. The Mormon women generally voted. The entire vote of this city is above four thousand. The Mormon family, with whom Gen. Maxwell has boarded for a year, have turned him off under positive orders from the church because of his part in the election.

DAYTON, OHIO, August 7.—No reply has yet been received from General Schenck as to whether he will accept the Congressional nomination. The impression is becoming general that he will not accept, in which event another Convention will be called, and the nominee will most probably be either McBurney or Mansfield. Warren will get the nomination if the question is opened again.

Meeting of Coal Miners at Massillon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., August 7, 1870.

A spirited meeting of coal miners, who have been on a strike for some time, was held here last evening, at the opera house. Ex-Mayor Falger presided, and presented the reason why the meeting was held, which was because the proprietors of the mines had access to the columns of the city local press, which the miners had not, and a public meeting was the only way left the latter to lay their side of the question before the public. He introduced Mr. Davis, President of the Miners' Union, who spoke for an hour in denunciation of the proprietors, and the few men not members of the Union who have gone to work at the reduced scale of prices.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

William H. Hanna, one of the most prominent members of the Bloomington, Ill., bar, was instantly killed last Friday night, by a stroke of lightning while in bed. His wife, lying by his side, was seriously stunned by the same stroke, but soon after recovered to find her husband dead by her side.

C. C. Farrington and wife, a young married couple, stopping at Osage, Iowa, have been arrested for murdering their own child, an infant of a few weeks old. They took a carriage, went into the country some distance with the child and smothered it to death, and then rolled over a large log, placed the child where the log had lain, and then rolled it back in that place. It was found dead and entirely naked, crushed in a terrible manner. Mrs. F. is a daughter of Rev. A. Gould, of Delaware county, in that State.

The tug Tornado exploded her boiler Saturday morning, four miles up the lake from Oswego. Captain W. H. Manwarring, Morry Aitchison, engineer, and Zebulon Stone, deck hand were lost. The tug was valued at $12,000; no insurance.

The ship Levanter, from London for Boston, was destroyed by fire on July 28th, near Grand Banks. After three days of unsuccessful efforts to subdue the flames, all hands left the vessel on boats, and were subsequently picked up by a fishing schooner and landed at Marblehead.

In Cincinnati, Saturday morning, Caterina Devoto, a girl twelve years old, in attempting to extinguish a coal oil lamp, produced an explosion which dangerously burned her.

William C. Coffin, Treasurer of the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Savings Institution, has resigned and fled with about forty thousand dollars in funds.

Saturday night between nine and ten, in South Cave District, near the Old Colony Railroad Depot, in Boston, there was a disturbance which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman Clayton arrested a young boy named Richard Burke, when a crowd collected and an attempt was made to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously Hugh McShane, only seven years old, in the back of the neck; a boy named Hays in the thigh; Thos. Driscoll, thirteen years old, in the leg, and a little boy, name not known, in the left breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene, and brickbats and paving stones began to fly pretty freely, but a force of police arriving the crowd dispersed.

At Fredonia, Crawford county, Indiana, a few days ago, the little daughter of Daniel Duffin, aged three years, while playing near the door of its parents, was seized by a voracious hog, which dragged it off to several other hogs, and commenced tearing her to pieces. Endeavors made by the mother of the child to rescue it were unsuccessful, but some gentlemen passing finally rescued it. Not a shred of clothing was left upon its body, and in several places great chunks of flesh were literally torn out, leaving deep gaping wounds. There were twenty-two frightful cuts and bites upon the child's person. After lingering several days, the child died.

A frightful accident occurred Saturday morning on the Budd Road, two miles below New Albany, Indiana. Mrs. Marquet, of New Orleans, her two children and a young man named Keys, started for Louisville in a spring wagon, Keys driving. In descending a steep hill the horse ran away, throwing the party out and tearing the wagon in pieces. Mrs. Marquet was thrown against a tree with such violence that her left arm was broken and breast and body cut and torn in a horrible manner. She died in an hour after the accident. Both girls were cut and bruised in the head and body. The youngest is thought to be fatally injured. Keys escaped with a few bruises.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Friday, August 5:

SATURDAY, August 6.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	68°	7 A. M.	29 4-10
12 M	88°	12 M	29 4 10
6 P. M.	88°	6 P. M.	29 4-10

SUNDAY, August 7.

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	79°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M	95°	12 M	29 5 10
6 P. M.	82°	6 P. M.	29 4½-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 78.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 80.
Baltimore—Clear; wind W.; ther. 80.
Cleveland—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 80.
Detroit—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N W.; ther. 80.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 82.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 76.
Omaha—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 69.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 76.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Carr, Mary, Natrona, Pa.	3
Chartiers, A., Cleveland, O.	1
Bishop, Mary A., Taney Town, Md	1
Tanner, Robert, Parker's Landing, Pa	3

THE JAIL FILE.—There were eighteen commitments on the jail file yesterday.

THROUGH CARS.—The Adams Express Company have put through cars and messengers on three daily trains over the Pan Handle and Pennsylvania Railroad for the fall business.

THE BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.—A return game between the Atlantic and Allegheny base ball clubs will be played at Union Park, Allegheny, on Friday next.

AN INTERESTING TRIO.—Sadie Boland, Sarah Stewart and Catharine Williams were sent to jail for thirty days each by Mayor Brush, yesterday.

AN ERROR.—In the proceedings of the Reform Republican Executive Committee, published on Saturday, the name of James Irwin, Jr., was erroneously printed "James Primp."

PADDY MILES'S BOY.—Among the unfortunates before Mayor Brush on Sunday morning, was Paddy Miles's boy. He got forty-eight hours in jail.

WHAT IT COST HIM.—The man George Logan, who on Friday night wantonly abused Albert Friend, a negro, in front of the Red Lion Hotel on Sixth street, was on Saturday morning fined $25 and costs by Mayor Brush.

THEFT OF SHOES.—Officer Brown on Saturday arrested a boy named John Phillips for stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Mr. Hoeveller on Market street. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

THE MAYOR'S LEVEES.—Saturday morning the list of drunks and vags at the Mayor's levee footed up twenty-one, and yesterday (Sunday) morning there were just double as many (forty-two) up for adjudication.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon while a boy named Wright was unloading curb stones on the Penn avenue extension, his hand was caught between two curb stones and badly crushed. The unfortunate boy was attended by Dr. H. H. Clark.

PETTY THIEVING.—Yesterday morning two small boys, one a son of a police officer, were arrested for stealing a small quantity of chewing tobacco from a store in the Ninth ward. They were locked up and after a short incarceration were reprimanded and discharged.

AN EAST LIBERTY VAGRANT.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, yesterday sentenced Thomas M. Jackson to the work house. He was brought to the Central station house, placed in a cell and will be taken to Claremont to-day.

DISORDERLY PASSENGER.—Frank Burton, for acting in a disorderly manner on a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, C. W. Palmer conductor, was yesterday fined ten dollars and costs by Mayor Brush.

SHAMEFUL.—Yesterday morning officer Dressler arrested a man giving his name as Edward Edwards, for exposing his person in front of Pollock's Paint Shop, on Smithfield street. The Mayor fined the accused five dollars and costs.

RELIGIOUS.—Religious services, conducted by a young clergyman from Allegheny city, were held just outside the cemetery gate yesterday. A large crowd was present, and listened to the discourse with the deepest attention.

FORFEITED.—A well known oarsman was arrested while fighting on Saturday night. Thirty dollars was left for his appearance Sunday morning to answer any and all charges pending against him, but when his name was called he did not answer, and the money was declared forfeited.

DISSOLUTION.—An advertisement on the first page announces the dissolution of the well-known firm of Graff, Byers & Co. Messrs. Alex. M. Byers, W. McCullough, and Isaac Jones have succeeded to all the rights of the late firm, and will continue the business under the firm name of Byers, McCullough & Co.

QUESTION.—Is the removal of cataract a permanent remedy? As much so as any other surgical operation, if properly performed. A lady now residing at 179 South avenue, Allegheny, was totally blind from cataract. Sixteen years ago Dr. Sterrett, of 277 Penn street, removed both cataracts. Ever since her sight remains good.

STREET FIGHTS.—Two street fights occurred on Sixth street, Saturday afternoon. The first occured about three o'clock, and resulted from calling hard names. The second occurred about three o'clock, and resulted from a collision between a dray and a sewing machine wagon. No arrests were made in either case.

COMMITTED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Pat Shea, the well known thief, whose arrest we noticed in our last, was on Saturday afternoon committed to jail for a hearing, on a charge of highway robbery, prefered by Chief of Police Hague. It will be recollected that the accused and two others some time since robbed John Shipton Esq., of a gold watch and chain. Mr. Shipton is not at home, and Shea will be held untill he returns.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—On Thursday last James Clark, residing at Dravosburg, and employed for many years by J. C. Risher, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse while harnessing him. He lingered in great pain until Saturday morning, when he expired. The deceased was forty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a very industrious and sober man, and his death is a sad misfortune to his family and friends.

Personal.

Captain Joseph Niron, of the tug Sampson No. 2, Captain Thomas Mullvehill, of the Tom Rees No. 2, and Mr. Thomas Baily and son of "La Belle," Smithfield street, returned at twelve o'clock Saturday from Green Bay, Wisconsin, having had a most delightful trip.

J C Elliott and wife, of Allegheny city, left for Cape May, Saturday morning.

Dr. Wm. Kern, who for some three weeks past, has been sojourning at Niagara, Long Branch and other fashionable watering places, has returned to the city.

Suing and Sued.

Edward Henry on Saturday lodged information before Mayor Brush charging Robert Findley, proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, with aggravated assault and battery. He alleged that on Saturday morning, at the hotel mentioned, the accused struck him on the nose with a chair, greatly disfiguring his face and injuring his nasal organ. Mr. Findley was arrested, when he stated that Henry's wife was engaged at the hotel, and Henry coming there on Saturday morning commenced to beat his wife. One of the women interfered, when Henry turned to assault her and Mr. F. then struck him with the chair. Mr. Findley gave bail for a hearing. Subsequently Mrs. Henry came before the Mayor and charged her husband with assault and battery, and he was arrested and committed to jail for a hearing.

No Water.

Within a week the water supply of a large number of our citizens has been suddenly cut off without a word of warning, thereby subjecting them to the greatest inconvenience. The first time they were without water for four hours; on Saturday from eight o'clock in the morning until some time at night, and yesterday the same. In some instances on Saturday, the day of house-cleaning in all well regulated houses, water had to be carried a distance of several squares to supply the ordinary uses of cooking, etc. The citizens of the Eleventh ward were very indignant at this unheard of proceeding yesterday, and but for the sacred day an indignation meeting would have been held, and protests adopted and sent to the authorities. Why those having authority should have chosen the hottest days of the season to deprive people of this indispensable article, is beyond our comprehension, and we think altogether without reasonable justification.

The Late Rape Case.

A hearing took place Saturday before Alderman O'Donnell in the case of John Myers, whose arrest has been previously reported. The little girl positively identified Myers as one of the parties who committed the outrage, and the accused was committed to jail for trial at the September term of Court in default of $2,000 bail. On the way to jail Myers made a desperate attempt to break away from officer McGinty, and succeeded in getting away a short distance, but the officer's revolver brought him to terms. Anderson, one of the parties whose name appears in the information, was yesterday released from jail on $500 bail. Myers, at the hearing yesterday, did not deny the charge, but he claimed that a party residing in Bloomfield had as much to do with the matter as he did.

Work House Cases.

Mayor Brush, on Saturday, sent the following persons to the Work House: John Dougherty, six months, for vagrancy; Gabriel Kelly, thirty days, same offense; Louis Napoleon, thirty days, same offense; David Knoch, thirty days, same offense; William Green, thirty days, same offense. These were taken up on Saturday afternoon and introduced to Superintendent Cordier. Yesterday His Honor retired the following parties: Victor Jones, James Haney, George Allen, Pat McGraw and Martin McClain, thirty days each, for vagrancy, and William Diehl, same offense, sixty days. They will be removed to Claremont to-day. The popularity of the Institution is becoming widespread, and almost daily the Mayor is called upon by some patriotic fellow wanting to do service for the county.

City Missions Meeting.

The second monthly meeting, under the auspices of the City Missions Committee of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, was held in Second Presbyterian Church last evening. This Committee is composed of eighteen prominent members of the Presbytery, active, energetic business men, who are organized to plant Presbyterian missions in the many places needing them in the city and its environs. As a means to interest the various churches, a series of meetings has been arranged for, to be held on the first Sabbath evening of each month, from church to church. Last evening the services were conducted by Dr. D. McKinney, Treasurer of the Committee. Rev. S. F. Scovell preached the sermon, and the claims of immediate aid to remove a debt of $300 upon the new Soho Mission were presented by Rev. S. C. Fairs, missionary of the Committee. It was not intended to take up a collection, but only to present the claims of the mission work for help from men and women workers.

AQUATIC.

THE RACE ON SATURDAY.

Scharff the Winner—Time 35:55 Best's Time 38:21—An Exciting Contest—Other Matters—Female Aquatics, &c., &c.

The long talked of race between Wm. Schaff and Henry Best came off Saturday afternoon over the lower Monongahela course, and was easily won by Schaff, although Best took the lead at the starting, and the contest for the first one hundred yards was an exciting one.

The race was first proposed early in the season and several meetings were held, but as Best insisted on the lower couse and Scharff wished to row above the dam, insisting that he believed it a fairer course, no arrangements were made. Finally Scharff yielded and consented to a race on the lower course, the result being yesterday's contest.

A large crowd thronged the wharf and bridge, and covered the various coal flats and steamboats on the river, the excitement being great, and before the start considerable betting took place, Scharff being the favorite.

Scharff's headquarters were at the Union Boat-house, near the railroad bridge, and for the past week he had been under the care of Hamill. His weight on Saturday was 138 pouns. Although he was known, by previous contests, to be a first-class oarsman in a three-mile contest, many doubted his ability to successfully pull a five-mile race.

Best's headquarters were at the Chamber's boat house, anchored under one of the middle piers of the Suspension bridge. He appeared during the afternoon confident of winning the race, and many thought that his greater weight would give him a considerable advantage.

The judges selected were John B. Jones and J. W. Carroll for Sharff, and Adam Trantman and Charles Dittmore for Best. The referee selected was Wm. E. Weber.

Shortly after five o'clock the contestants made their appearance under the Pittsburgh side of the Suspension bridge. Scharff was attired in an armless pink colored shirt, blue knee breeches and Congress gaiters. Best's bare shoulders and arms displayed an amount of muscle capable of pulling a good race.

At the word "go" both sculls shot out, Best leading and maintaining the lead for about a hundred yards, when he was overtaken, and his boat lapped by Scharff, and at the Point Scharff's boat showed clear water. When the parties reached the buoy the race was apparently decided, Scharff turning considerably in advance of his opponent. At the Point on the way up, the distance between the contestants had been increased to one hundred yards, and of course Scharff came in easily the winner. He did not appear to be greatly fatigued, and handled his oars steadily. Best came in about two minutes and a half later, considerably fatigued.

The time as announced by Mr. Weber, the referee, was: Schaff, 35:55; Best, 38:21. This is the fastest time on record, and some persons were inclined to think that there must be some mistake about the matter. At all events the winner is entitled to the credit of being a great oarsman, and unless some mistake is shown the above figures must be received as correct. The time of a number of parties on shore did not differ much from that given above. Perhaps there may soon be a new competitor against the present champion sculler.

A great deal of betting took place yesterday, the McKee Club, as usual, backing the member of their organization heavily, and winning a large amount of money.

ANOTHER RACE.

At a meeting held at Gallagher's Saturday evening a race was made between Henry Best and Patsey Louther, for a purse of two hundred dollars—the race to be for five miles, and to take place on Saturday next, over the Lower Monongahela course.

OTHER MATTERS.

The race between Nicholas Denmarsh and Joseph Kaye will take place on the lower course on Saturday, the 20th inst.

A new club has been started in East Birmingham, called the Coulter barge club. The club is composed of twenty members, with the following officers: President—Levi Tar; Vice President—Sylvester Welser; Secretary—Luke Flotzinger; Assistant Secretary—Joseph R. Greiner; Treasurer—J. Greiner.

There will be a scull race next Saturday evening between Thomas Fisher and Charles Foucenett, for a purse of $80, at seven o'clock. The course will be from the Suspension bridge to the Mechanics street bridge and return.

Louis Pearson, of the Duquesne Boat Club, has challenged Matt. Hays, of the the R. C. Howard Club to row a three mile race for fifty dollars a side.

Last week there were the usual number of exciting skiff races among the oil men of Duquesne way.

FEMALE ACQUATICS.

Prominent among the scull boats that dotted the Monangahela Saturday afternoon was the frail craft of Miss Lottie McAlice, who rowed partially over the course and appeared an interested Spectator of the race. It is stated that she asserted the woman's rights principle by offering to bet a new dress against a silk hat that Scharff won the race. The result of the race showed her judgment to be good.

Prof. McElroy offers two prizes, the first of $40, in gold, and the second of $20, for the best oarswoman in a two-mile race, the contest to take place at Glenwood on the 20th. It is stated that three contestants have signified their intention of participating in the contest. Their names are: Miss Lottie McAlice, Miss Rachael Welsh, of Port Perry, and Miss Rosa Brown, of McKee's Rocks. Miss Maggie Lew will also perhaps take part. On the day of the race there will probably be special trains on the Connellsville Railroad. A scull boat was sent to Miss Welch yesterday. It is not at all certain as yet whether Miss Brown will enter the regatta.

It will be observed that the Female Regatta takes place on the same day as the Denmarsh-Kaye race.

The late boat racing excitement in Pittsburgh appears to have reached Lake George, as the exchanges state that one day last week a boat race between two-oared boats, rowed by two young ladies, came off on Lake George. There were four boats, each containing two young ladies for crew, with a gentleman for coxswain. The start was from Crosbyside—the distance rowed about a mile.

Professor Murray, of Rutgers College, acted as umpire, and Rev. Mr. Ervine and Mr. Matthew Wilson, the artist, were chosen judges. The contestants were arranged in line, and everything being in readiness the word "go" was given, and they dashed off with long and steady strokes, worthy of veteran boatmen. The boats containing the spectators followed, and cheer on cheer went up to encourage the amateur contestants. The goal is fast being reached, and the excitement increases in intensity. The oarswoman make a last effort for victory, but pink and white, or rather the young ladies wearing that color, won. Time, fourteen minutes. The others came up 14:30, 14:35 and 14:50. The coxswain of the pink and white boat was a young Japanese gentleman, a Mr Kartz. The winning boat was greeted with almost deafening cheers, and when they had subsided Mr. A. M. Strong, of Albany, rose in one of the outside boats and made some complimentary remarks, at the conclusion of which the prizes were duly presented and acknowledged gracefully. But the most amusing event, especially to the children, was the crowning of the Japanese with a wreath of evergreens. Mr Kartz smilingly entered into the spirit of the scene, and said, "I appreciate my compliment."

THE WATER WORKS.

Expenditures for Water Extension, During July, $21,668 84—Cost of the Water Commission, for June and July, $2 856 81—Pay Roll at Water Works, for July, $6,478 95.

The report of the Water Committee, for July, and the expenses of the Water Commission for June and July, foot up an aggregate expenditure of over $30,000, as follows:

WATER EXTENSION.

The following is drawn from the water extension fund (Appropriation No. 21), and is the expenses of burying pipe and extending the water facilities during the month of July:

Fareman and street bands	$ 938 19
William Smith, (castings)	7,899 50
J. L. Lowry, (on acc't engine, pumps)	2,024 00
Stark, McMahon & Co., (stop cocks)	1,065 50
McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. (plugs and stop cocks)	816 50
Knap Fort Pitt Foundry (smith work)	903 98
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons, (ferrules)	161 02
Dickson, Marshal & Co., (castings)	81 62
F. Ardary, (hauling)	149 80
A. McClintock, (lumber)	648 23
Ferd F. Rozier & Co., (lead)	1,396 45
P. C. & St. L (freight)	58 00
Wm. C Dean & Co., (on account of engine)	3,030 44
S. McElheny & Co., (trenching for pipe)	2,180 00
K. Bracnen, (trenching and excavating pit at Forty-fifth street)	476 29
Total	$21,668 82

WATER WORKS SITE.

The Water Committee have also approved of the following pay roll of the Commissioners, appointed to look up a site for a new water works. The pay is for June and July, and comes out of the water extension fund:

E. S. Chesbrough, Chief Eng., 2 months.	$250 00
Moses Lane, Assistant Engineer	721 16
Chas. McIntosh, Assistant Engineer	200 00
John Nichol, Assistant Engineer	193 85
Charles A. Cooper, (leveller)	127 50
Geo. L. Miller, "	89 23
John Dougherty, "	109 61
John H. Burton, (rodman)	50 00
John Rees, "	66 92
H. A. Howard, "	13 85
Jas. W. Livingston, "	53 85
Benj. Brooks, chainman	69 23
James Dougherty, chairman	69 23
John Gibbon, axman	44 23
William O'Donnell, axman	26 25
James McGaffin, survey, pipes, plugs and gates	75 00
Moses Lane, transportation of whole corps	93 80
Keebler & White, fitting up office	114 77
W. E Steeren, engineer instruments	410 03
Fackiner & Irwin, furniture for office	65 00
W. G. Johnston, minute book	3 30
Total	$2,865 81

PAY ROLL AT WORKS.

The same Committee signed the pay roll of the present water works for July, amounting to $6,478 95. One item of this was $2,455 10 for coal, another, $1,299 50, smith work, and the remainder salaries. The above amount comes out of appropriation No. 6.

Alleged Seduction.

Mrrgaret O'Neal, a young girl eighteen years of age, appeared before Mayor Brush on Saturday, and charged Michael King with seduction under promise of marriage and fornication *et cet.* The prosecutrix is one of a family of ten children, and since she was a mere child, has been hired out as a domestic, in the family of Mr. John R. Scott, No. 150 Pike street, in the Ninth ward. Some time since she met and became acquainted with King, and as she alleges this acquaintance ripened into a criminal intimacy under a solemn promise of marriage. This occurred as long ago as April last. Recently King's manners and conduct toward her has led her to believe that he never intended to marry her, hence the suits. Her parents reside some distance from the city and know not of her condition, and the poor girl wants to, if possible, conceal it from them. King, who is about twenty-four years of age, works in a mill in the Tenth ward, and it is said makes good wages. He was arrested and locked up, and to-day at one o'clock will be given a hearing.

Bold Robbery.

Saturday night, two men entered the saloon of Albert Uhlman, No. 352 Fifth avenue, and called for drinks. They were furnished with beer, and one of them handed the proprietor a bill out of which to take the pay. Uhlman drew his wallet from his pocket to get change, and laying it on the counter for a moment, began to count it out. Suddenly one of the customers, the smallest man of the two, seized the wallet, which contained seventy-five dollars, and made off. Mr. Uhlman pursued and captured him a short distance from the saloon, but while he had hold of him and was calling for assistance, the other man, whose name Uhlman thinks is John Connolly, came up and knocked Uhlman down; and both offenders escaped. Information for larceny was made at the Mayor's office by Mr. Uhlman yesterday, and officers are now searching for the scoundrels. The police last evening arrested John Connolly and Martin White at Soho, and they were lodged in the lock-up to await a hearing this morning.

THE WILKINSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Another Tax-payer Advances Arguments in Favor of It.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a former article we gave a brief history of the case of the Wilkinsburg independent school district, and to-day we propose to examine the first filed objection to the measure, which is as follows:

"That a majority of the citizens of Wilkins township are opposed to the formation of an independent school district within the territorial limits of said township."

If they look at the question in a pecuniary point of view, the reason of their opposition is evident. Here are the facts. The school tax levied upon the proposed independent district this year is one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight ($1,358) dollars.

In return for this, two teachers were employed six months (one month larger than usual) at a total cost of four hundred and fifty dollars ($450); add fifty dollars ($50) for fuel, and we find that five hundred dollars ($500) were expended for school purposes in the proposed district last year; showing a net gain to the balance of the township of eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars ($858). Thus it is plain that if the present circumstances can be made to continue, it will be to their pecuniary interest to defeat the measure. But we believe that very few of the citizens have examined the subject, for certainly no thinking man would lend his influence to continue such injustice, especially to the poor of the community; certainly no reasoning man would fail to see that the balance of the township would lose by it in the end. If so, how effectually would the five cent piece held near the eye hide from view the dollar held at a little distance.

While we pay nearly three times as much as we receive, through gross injustice, we only receive about one-fifth of what it is necessary to expend annually to properly provide our children with school facilities. If justice were done we would receive from the township considerably more than we would pay. This fact is arrived at by actually estimating it from the assessed valuation of property, and the census of the children caused to be taken by the opponents of the measure. There are three hundred and sixty-two children of school age in the district, and schools are only provided for three-fifths of the necessary time, and for about one third of the children, and the accommodations are so poor that four-fifths of the citizens will not send to them; and it is likely that the children who do attend receive as much harm as good on account of the unfitness of the place. It can be truly said that the school is of no practical benefit to this district, and that we pay largely without receiving *any* benefit in return. Some will reply, as they frequently have, "this is only because you are too good to send to the public school." We are *not* too good to send to the public school. But the moral and intellectual interests of our children are too great, their lives and health too precious, to admit our sending them to *such* a school, to have their minds dwarfed, their health ruined, and their morals depraved. So far as schools are concerned none of us are any better than the poorest inhabitant of the village, and we desire that our children shall be educated in a good public school along side of theirs, but the present school house is alike unfit for the children of the poor and the rich. We ask for no better schools for our children than the children of the poorest are entitled to under the laws of the State, and that no better free school is provided for them, is as great a wrong as was ever inflicted upon the poor of an enlightened community.

Now I have conceded that it is to the pecuniary advantage of the balance of the townships to oppose the new district, if the present pernicious practices can be continued, but without fear of successful contradiction I say they cannot, and hence they will derive no advantage from opposition, even if they should defeat the measure. Nearly all of the largest taxpayers of the district are in favor of a liberal support of the *free* schools, and, as a few things having transpired to cause the people to see the extent of the injustice inflicted upon them, the School Directors might as well attempt to drain the waters of the Mississippi as to attempt to continue for any time this injustice.

It is evident that a school house of six or eight rooms, and ten months of school each year, must soon be provided. Now, at whose expense should this be done? We have been asking the Directors to do this for years, but they have said as I should, if I lived outside, "you must do this at your own expense; your interests are not in common with ours, and as you will probably soon be cut off from us anyway, we should not be taxed to build such a school house as you need." It is, therefore, evidently and by their own argument and practice *against* the interests of the taxpayers of the township to oppose this measure, and we do not believe a "majority of them are opposed to it."

NO MORAL RIGHT TO OPPOSE.

Having blocked the wheels of progress so long, on the ground that we ought to be, and soon would be, cut off, have they now a moral right to oppose this measure? If we want better school accommodations than they, and are willing to pay for them wholly ourselves, have they a moral right to interpose obstacles in the way of the elevation and refinement of the masses? Is it *noble* in them to oppose, for selfish reasons, an enterprise which they admit to be for the general good? If we are forced to seek relief in a borough, or by joining the city, their consent to do so will not be necessary, and when we are in a borough or the city, the seven hundred and eighty ($780) dollars we now pay to improve their roads will be spent in improving our streets and sidewalks. Is not half a loaf better than no bread? The truth is, to allow us to go into an independent district is the cheapest method of supplying us with a good school; but if they can make us get along without a school as at present, it will undoubtedly be cheaper still.

PROGRESS.

THE CITY EXPENDITURES.

The Controller Refuses to Pay Some Items of Expense.

On the street pay-roll for July appears the following, under the head of incidental expenses:

H. Neal, car fare from June, 1869, to August 1, 1870	$116 30
E. W. Martin, car fare from April 1, 1870, to August 1, 1870	18 33
Car fare	$234 63

There are two other items in the pay-roll, one of $90 for serving notices, and the other $109, refunded assessment. The Controller, we believe, refused to sign a warrant for any one on the pay-roll, notwithstanding it was approved by the committee.

The pay-roll of the Survey Department shows that there are one engineer, two assistants, one draughtsman, two rodmen, a flagman, four chainmen and an engineer, on the Greensburgh Pike. The expenditures during July were, $1,297 93, of which $28 85 is marked as "transportation" or "car fare;" $285 for stone monuments, and $24 for a table for the Committee. Salaries eat up the remainder.

The expenditures in the Engineer (street) Department, were $990 66; salaries of an engineer, assistant, city regulator, draughtsman, clerk, two rodmen and three chainmen—ten in all.

THE PRISON BOARD.

The Court House Improvements.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Prison Board was held on Saturday morning, in the District Court room. After some routine business had been attended to, the question of strengthening the second story of the Court House, in accordance with the suggestions of various Grand Juries, came up. After a full discussion of the whole subject, and hearing the extended views of Mr. Barr, the architect of the new improvements, he was instructed to take the necessary measures to more entirely secure the building in accordance with a plan agreed upon.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the Judges, Commissioners and Controller, to repaint, refurnish, and otherwise improve the old Court rooms in the main building, in accordance with the plan of the new District Court room, or otherwise, as they might deem best. After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Mission Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Soho Presbyterian Sabbath School was held yesterday afternoon, in their new chapel. The exercises consisted of addresses by the Rev. S. F. Scovel and the Rev. David McKinney, D.D.; a report by David Jones, Acting Superintendent for the past year; reading of the Scripture by Mr. —— Milner, the newly elected Superintendent; singing, and recitation of Scripture. The singing of a piece called the "Golden Nine," by nine little girls, deserves special mention. May they personate in their lives the nine graces which they personated in their music.

This school was commenced about a year ago, in a small room of the Bannantine House. The new chapel was dedicated about a month ago. It consists of an audience room thirty-two by forty feet, infant class room sixteen by twenty feet, and janitor's room sixteen by twenty feet.

Since moving into the new building the school has been steadily increasing. It meets at 2:30 P. M. on every Sunday, and there is preaching at 4 P. M.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THE BARTON EQUITY BILL.

Judge Kirkpatrick, on Saturday, announced that he had been unable to prepare, as he wished, his views touching the application for an injunction. He might be able to announce the conclusion at which he had arrived; but it was due to the counsel engaged, as well as to the importance of the questions involved, that he should briefly state the reasons which influenced his conclusions. He hoped to be able to deliver the opinion during the present week and perhaps before Saturday.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL CEMETERY.

In the matter of the application of the Lincoln Memorial Association for a preliminary injunction to restrain the city authorities from opening Bedford avenue through the cemetery of the complainants, after a partial argument by Col. T. M. Bayne for complainants, and Major Slagle on behalf of the city, the further consideration of the case was postponed to await the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which Court had the same subject before them on an appeal from report of viewers.

OTHER BUSINESS.

In the case of the Western Insurance Company for use of Rhinehart vs. J. D. Dravo. Motion for a new trial on the part of plaintiff overruled.

In the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Richard C. Gray, case stated to determine defendant's liability to pay certain wharfage claimed by the city, a judgment in favor of the city was rendered.

F. A. Dilworth vs. C. B. Jones et al. Exceptions to special return of Sheriff. Exceptions sustained after argument by J. S. Ferguson for the return, and S. Schoyer, Jr., against.

A large number of Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged, and special returns of Sheriff made.

Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCE.

An application was made on behalf of J. C. Kelly, (who gave bail for Elijah Hall, to appear and answer a charge of gambling, but whose bail was forfeited on account of the non-appearance of the defendant), to have the forfeiture remitted, as Hall has since been arrested and committed to jail. A rule was granted to show cause why the application should not be received.

ALLEGED CHILD DESERTION.

John Ford, a puddler by occupation, was brought before the Court to answer a charge of child desertion. Mrs. Catharine Drum alleged that, in December last, Ford had left a female infant with her, agreeing to pay her three dollars per week for its maintenance, and that he soon after abandoned it altogether, not only refusing to pay, but failing to call to see it. On behalf of Mr. Ford, it was stated that the child had died since the proceedings were instituted. This cut the case short, and the accused was discharged.

PETITIONS IN DIVORCE.

Margaret E. Bergin filed a petition in divorce from G. V. Bergin, on the ground of ill treatment; Sophia Hirsch from Joseph M. Hirsch, for desertion, and Charles A. Campbell from Mary Campell, on account of alleged false pretense in bringing about the marriage. Campbell alleged that he was induced to marry her because she represented that he was the father of a child soon to be born to her, while subsequent events proved it to have been begotten before he had any intimacy with her. Subpoenas were awarded by the Court in all these cases.

ALLEGHENY.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—Committees have been appointed from the various lodges of the Protestant Association with a view of building a commodious hall for the use of the lodges. A preliminary meeting has been held to consider the feasibility of the project.

THE WATER EXTENSION.—The Superintendent of the water works has finished the large mains which are to supply the upper portion of the city with water. On Saturday the hydrants were filled, to the great joy of the people in that part of the city. Two engines are now running, the other two being kept in reserve.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred Friday evening last at Jack's Run, on the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike. A carriage containing W. H. Morrison and wife, Mrs. William M. Davis, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Patterson was thrown over an embankment about fifteen feet high, in consequence of the horses becoming frightened. Mrs. Davis had a shoulder dislocated; Mrs. Morrison's arm was dislocated in two places; the others were slightly injured. Mrs. Davis was taken to her home on Ohio street, and was recovering yesterday.

Insanity—Three Insane Persons in the Allegheny Station-house.

During yesterday there were three insane persons brought to the Allegheny Mayor's office and placed in the station-house.

The first was a man giving his name as Edward Ryan. He says that he is married, and his wife's name is Catharine, but no clue can be obtained from him as to the where he belongs. He wears gray pants with black stripes, and wears upon a finger of his right hand a gold ring inscribed with the letters "T. I. P.;" on the inside is the letter "H."

A German who gave his name as Burg was arrested Saturday on Ohio street. He refuses to eat anything, and his breakfast had to be forced down him.

An old lady named Mary Kyser, from New Castle, who has escaped from her friends there several times, came to Allegheny and this time was sent up to the poor farm.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE MURPHY-ALDRIDGE SHOOTING.—Friday afternoon at four o'clock a further and final hearing took place before Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, in the case of Joseph Aldridge, charged with felonious assault and battery in shooting Michael Murphy. Drs. Riggs and Kerr, Murphy's attending physicians, testified that he is entirely out of danger and Aldridge was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear at Court and answer the charge.

WOMENS QUARREL.—Elizabeth Conrad on Friday lodged complaint before 'Squire Saltsbury, charging Mary Winterberger with calling her vile and ugly names, and otherwise acting indecently toward her. A warrant was issued.

The Life Sustaining Principle.

The vital and the muscular systems are entirely distinct from each other. A man may have the brawn of a Hercules, but if he is deficient in vital energy he will not wear as well, or last as long or be as healthy and happy while he does last, as the man of ordinary, or even slender build, who possesses a larger share of this animating principle. One of the greatest recommendations of that pure vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that it increases the vital force of the system. No medicine can double the volume of a man's muscle, or thicken and vulcanize his thews and sinews; but Hostetter's Bitters has an effect much more important. Its use promotes constitutional vigor. It reinforces the life-power, of which bone and sinew and muscle are merely the instruments, holding the same relation to it that machinery does to steam. Let the slight and apparently fragile take heart, they may have more stamina, though far less physical strength, than the broad shouldered athletes they regard with envy. To restore, to sustain, to increase this staminal principle which, when in full supply, is the source of health and the best guarantee of longevity, is a special property of the famous restorative. It is not only a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness intermittent fevers, constipation, &c., and a preventive of all diseases of a malarious character, but the best of all medicines for strengthening the constitution and awakening the powers of nature from whatever cause they may have become lethargic.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

USE "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and Harmless Remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St. N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. MTH

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale—Army Tents—All Sizes,

Cheap, at J. H. Johnston's gun works, 179 Smithfield street. MWF

The Best in the City.

The paper sacks manufactured by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, at No. 270 Liberty street, are, according to the testimony of nearly every grocer and flour dealer, the best in the market.

For Europe.

Nearly every steamer takes large numbers of passengers, a great many of whom, starting from this locality, obtain passage tickets across the Atlantic at the office of T. H. Rattigan, ship agent, No. 47 Smithfield street.

Try Abel's Floral Oil

For the toilet. MWS

Just Received.

An entire new stock of medicine chests suitable for steamboats or private families. Call and examine, at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Matches in Any Quantity

Sold at the popular brush and notion store, 240 Liberty street. MWF

All Pain Removed

From any part of the body instantly, free of charge, at Dr. Wolcott's free test office, 251½ Penn street. Permanent cures of all nervous diseases, catarrh, rheumatism, &c. Medical advice free. Ladies attended by a lady.

Summer Complaint.

Henderson's Carminative is a sure remedy. MWF

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthen ware.

Ladies Will Find

Abel's Vegetable Oils the best hair dressing in the market. MWS

Rat Traps, Mouse Traps

And a thousand other traps sold at 240 Liberty street. MWF

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Ask Your Druggist

For Wolcott's Pain Paint, for all pains, and Wolcott's Instant Pain Annihilator, for Catarrh and all diseases of the head and throat, or come to the office and test it. Ladies attended by a lady.

W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols,

Ammunition and gun material of all kinds at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army rifles, carbines, revolvers, bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a price list.

Special Notice.

If you cannot procure Henderson's Carminative from your regular druggist, do not be imposed upon by the many worthless preparations in the market, but send to the proprietor, 266 Liberty street, who will refund the money if it fails to cure diarrhœa, dysentery or summer complaint. MWF

A Remarkable Cure.

Of headache, neuralgia and nervousness of six years' standing in Pittsburgh. For the last six years I have constantly suffered from headache and neuralgia in the head and neck; the first benefit I have ever received was from Wolcott's pain paint and pain annihilator. By one application each my pain was all gone. I have been using the two remedies but one week; do not have any trouble with my head and neck since I commenced their uses; am also perfectly cured of a diziness of six years standing.

MRS. BOGLEY, 33 Hazel street.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. STEWART.......ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

Robt H Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

IN PHILADELPHIA.
LARGE TRADE SALE
OF 2,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, FOR CASH.
By T. L. ASHBRIDGE & Co., Auctioneers, 505 Market Street, Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 10th, 1870 at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Large Fall Sale by Catalogue, of about 2,000 cases of Eastern and city made goods, embracing a large assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Boots, Balmorals, Gaiters, Brogans, &c., Women's Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., to which the attention of Dealers is called.

N. B.—Trade Sales held every Wednesday morning during the season.

Ten Thousand Dollars Cash
AND
TEN ACRES OF LAND,
Are offered by the citizens of HUBBARD, OHIO, as a bonus to any good Company
To Build a Rolling Mill
IN THEIR TOWN. This town has every natural advantage, being well located, good shipping facilities and the best Coal in inexhaustible quantities. For particulars address E. M. McGILLIN, Sharon Pa., or E. JACKSON, Hubbard, Ohio.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS.
Oliver McClintock & Co's
NEW CARPET ROOMS.
We have inaugurated the Opening of our New Rooms, the Finest West of New York, with the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
And all Minor Grades, of
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings &c., &c.,
EVER OPENED IN THIS MARKET.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
LOWEST RATES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
McFARLAND & COLLINS'
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
They are taking Stock and will Close Out many of the Best
Brussels and Ingrains,
AT LESS THAN FIRST COST.
CALL SOON AND GET THE CHOICE. d*

CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS.
Lowest Rates of the Season.
McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE. 51.

CARPETS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Tapestry and Body Brussels
For Parlors, Halls and Offices.
TWO-PLY, TAPESTRY INGRAINS
AND
THREE-PLY,
For Chambers, Dining Rooms an Nurseries.
COCOA MATTINGS,
In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at
POPULAR PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary on the estate of W. McCLINTOCK, late of Allegheny city, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present the same, without delay, to
O. McCLINTOCK,
W. L. McCLINTOCK, } Executors.
JAS. S. McCORD,
At Carpet Store of O. McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue.
Pittsburgh August 2, 1870. tf

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of HENRY M. MURRAY, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county Pa. deceased, have been granted to George P. McBride, residing in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
GEO. P. McBRIDE, Administrator.
M

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A NOVELTY.
The Steatite Slate Pencil,
First Ever Offered in this Market,

Manufactured from the native Steatite, imported from France. It is the only Pencil that CANNOT SCRATCH or Deface the Slate, and may be sharpened in the School Room without the least noise.

They will be the only Pencil sold in this section to the Fall Schools.

FURNISHED TO THE TRADE in any length and quantity AT RATES THE SAME AS THE OLD SOAP STONE PENCILS.

They will be extremely popular, and we advise the trade to stock up early. Samples free to any address.

SLOAN, KING & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS,
96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Merchants and Bankers,
AND EVERY ONE WHO HAS TO
COPY LETTERS,
CALL AND SEE THE
Patent Moistener,
IN USE AND NO HUMBUG, AT
Allan C. Bakewell & Co.'s,
75 WOOD STREET.

H. D Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin, in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 12 Diamond, Allegheny, under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully xecuted.

IRON ORE,
RAILROAD IRON,
"IRON RIDGE" COLD SHORT ORE, for Furnaces and Fixing. Second quality Railroad Iron, for Side Tracks, Local Roads, &c., cheap and good.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of H. G. IMHOFF & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB SINGER retiring.
H. G. IMHOFF,
JACOB SINGER,
SILAS W. DOCK.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED under same firm name by
H. G. IMHOFF,
J. GILCHRIST,
S. W. DOCK.
August 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them in business Mr. OTIS SHEPARD, of the late firm of Culp & Shepard. The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue, under the name and style of SCHOMAKER & CO.
SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM.
WM. SCHOMAKER, late of Schomaker & Lang.
G. LANGENHEIM, late of Stewart & Langenheim.
OTIS SHEPARD, late of Culp & Shepard.

SCHOMAKER & CO.,
(Successors to SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM),
Wholesale Grocers, Flour, Grain, Feed and Provision Dealers,
Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR COAL.
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, August 13, for supplying the Allegheny Gas Co. with Coal until June 1, 1871. The Coal to be delivered in Flats at Gas Works Landing.
Proposals to be addressed to
ROBERT YOUNG, Superintendent.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th of August proximo, inclusive. A Specification, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.
BENJ H LATROBE,
F&W Chief Engineer P and C, R. R.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 10th, 1870, for the Grading and Curbing of that portion of Penn avenue, extending from St. Mary's avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, in East Liberty, about one and three-quarter miles. Bids may be for the Grading and Curbing separately or together.
The street will be graded to a sub-grade, one foot below the established grade, and the side-walks to the curb grade.
The curb stone must be not less than three (3) feet long, two and a half (2½) feet deep, and dressed and jointed according to the city specifications. To consist of best Freeport or Baden stone, or other stone accepted by the Commissioners as equally good.
Payments will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.
Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue Bonds.
Profiles and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's Office, and at the office of Dr. A. J. Davis, East Liberty.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as may appear to them most advantageous, and also to reject all the bids.
Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn Avenue," "Proposals for Grading and Curbing," and addressed to Dr. JOHN I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS
For Paving with Wood Pavement that part of Penn avenue, lying between Butler street and Forty-fifth street, (about 4,500 feet in length), thirty-six feet wide, will be received by the undersigned Commissioners for the Improvement of Penn avenue, between said points until August 15, 1870.
Proposals must give a full description of the kind of Pavement proposed, and materials to be used in its construction and be accompanied by a model.
The Contractor will be required to furnish a foundation four (4) inches in depth of good Gravel.
The Wood used will be required to be effectually preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood preserved by the proposed process must accompany the bids; also, a statement of the quantity per day that can be treated.
Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment and for the preservation will be received separately or together.
The prices named in the proposals must include all royalties or patentees charges, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.
Payments will be made in monthly estimates, in cash or bonds, as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. of each estimate being retained until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.
Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn Avenue Bonds of the City of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent. bonds, free from taxation.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as appear to be most advantageous, or to reject all bids.
The Contractor will be required to build the entire Pavement this season, not later than December 1, 1870, and also to give bond to be approved by Commissioners for the faithful performance of his contract.
Proposals must be directed to "Andrew Kloman, President of the Board of Commissioners for Penn Avenue Improvement from Butler to Forty-fifth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa."
ANDREW KLOMAN,
JAMES McKAY,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
JAMES B. MEANOR,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
FOR WOOD PAVEMENT.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until AUGUST 20, 1870, for Paving with Wood Pavement that portion of Penn avenue, from St. Mary's avenue to the city line about three and a half miles in length and thirty-six (36) feet in width—a portion (about half a mile), being sixty (60) feet in width.
Proposals will state the kind of Pavement with full description, and must be accompanied by a model showing its construction. Also, describe fully all the materials used, all of which must be of the best quality.
The Contractor will be required to furnish the gravel foundation four inches in depth of good gravel.
The Wood used will be required to be effectually preserved by saturation with some compound containing sufficient carbolic acid. Specimens of the Wood, preserved by the proposed process, and a full description of the process, must accompany the bids; also, a statement of the quantity per day that can be treated.
The prices named in the Proposals must include all royalties or patentees' charges, and the Contractor will be required to furnish a sufficient bond of indemnity to guarantee the City of Pittsburgh against any and all claims for such patent charges.
Proposals for the Pavement, without the preservative treatment, and for the preservation, will be received separately or together.
About one-half the amount of Pavement is expected to be built this season and the remainder early in the summer of 1871.
Payment will be made on monthly estimates, in cash or bonds as may be agreed, twenty (20) per cent. of each estimate being retained until the contract is completed and the work accepted by the Commissioners.
Bidders will state what proportion, if any, of their pay will be received in Penn avenue bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, which are seven (7) per cent. bonds, free from taxation.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bids as appear to be most advantageous, or to reject all bids. Proposals will be indorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn avenue," "Proposals for Paving," and addressed to Dr. J. I. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny County, Pa.
By order of the Board of Commissioners,
WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,
BIRMINGHAM,
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
Next Session Opens SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.
For Circulars address
L. G. GRIER, Principal.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BROWNSVILLE, FAYETTE CO., PENNA.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.
Healthful location. Competent and careful Teachers. Limited number of Boarders. Terms moderate. For Circulars address the Principal.
MRS. C. E. SMYTH.

WYERS'
Scientific and Classical Institute
WEST CHESTER, PA.
A first-class Boarding School for Young Men and Boys over thirteen years of age.
Scholastic Year of Ten Months begins WEDNESDAY, September 7th.
For Catalogues, &c., apply to
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.
SMTH

TUSCARORA ACADEMY
ACADEMIA, PA.
The Thirty-fifth School Year will Begin SEPTEMBER 7th.
More than 3,000 young men have been educated at this Institution.
Application should be made soon. Terms $200. Send for a Circular.
D. D. STONE, A. M.,
J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.,
PRINCIPALS.

PENNSYLVANIA
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